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SAMPSON'S FRIENDS SAY SCHLEY WANTED TO RUN FROM CERVERA

Senators Debate the Right of the Two Sea Fighters to Promotion for Work in Santiago Naval Battle.

DISCUSSION GROWS WARM

Marylanders Declare the Man from Their State Has Been Treated Badly.

SAMPSON HAS STRONG CHAMPIONS

In Executive Session the Promotion of Naval Officers Is Brought Up and Actions of Santiago Fighters Are Laid Out for the Public Gaze.

Washington, January 25.—The entire executive session of the senate today was devoted wholly to the discussion of the promotion of Admirals Sampson and Schley and other naval officers engaged in the Santiago campaign over the heads of officers who were their superiors in rank.

The controversy was then postponed for twenty days after a vote had been taken to call for the records of the navy department bearing upon the conduct of all affected by the advancement.

The discussion arose over the resolution of which Senator Butler was the author, calling for these documents. As originally offered it asked for the reasons for the advancement, but the resolution was modified so as to request the record only. The first vote was on a motion made by Senator Hale to lay the resolution on the table and on this the ayes and nays were taken, resulting ayes 17, nays 35. The resolution was then allowed to pass without further division.

For three hours previous to this, however, the senate had been engaged in a very animated battle, which involved many intricacies and was participated in by a large number of senators.

The main contests were first over the general policy of promoting these officers over others who were characterized as quite as deserving, though less fortunate in that they were deprived of such active participation in the war, and second, as to the relative merits of Sampson and Schley.

Senators Gorman and Wellington, of Maryland, one a republican and the other a democrat, united in a fierce attack upon the navy department for favoring Sampson over Schley.

Senators Lindsay, Pettigrew, Perkins and Money attacked the whole system of promotion as a "species of favoritism which was not warranted by the facts." The method of the administration was defended by Messrs. Hale, Chandler and Lodge.

Senator Wellington was especially zealous in his advocacy of the claims of Admiral Schley and in his presentation of reasons why Admiral Sampson should not be preferred over him, and both he and his democratic colleague, Mr. Gorman, made the statement that if the official papers were ordered they would demonstrate beyond a possible question the fact that Schley and not Sampson fought the battle of Santiago. They contended that with Sampson ten miles away he could not be accredited constructively with having command of the fleet on the memorable day when the Spanish vessels were sent to the bottom. On the contrary, they held that Schley was on the ground; he was the senior officer, and that he was engaged actively and most effectively in the conflict all the world knew, regardless of the favors of the government at Washington.

Senator Lindsay found much in the promotion of both Schley and Sampson over Commodore Watson to condemn.

He took occasion to praise Watson as a man who undoubtedly would have made a fine record in the war if given the opportunity he should have had as a senior officer, and said that to deprive him of his rightful rank because other men were pressed to the front and given the posts of honor was in every way unfair and unworthy of a great country.

Senator Perkins, Senator Platt, of Connecticut, and Senator Pettigrew also criticised the system as one liable to result in unfairness unless very cautiously entered upon, agreeing that at any rate the senate should have the record before it that it might decide for itself as to the merits of the men so signally favored compared wih those who had received none of the loaves and fishes.

Senators Hale and Chandler, both members of the naval committee, defended the action of the navy department in giving preference to men who took upon themselves the brunt of the battle in Atlantic waters and in preferring the man who was in command of the fleet. They deprecated the opening up of a controversy which Senator Chandler said might lead to a condition which might prove as unsavory as that which the war investigating commission had developed in connection with the army beef contracts. Senator Lodge joined in deploring this policy, and, owing to the fact that he had but recently, in the interest of private research, made an exhaustive investigation, he was enabled to throw much light upon the controversy in behalf of the contention that the controversy should not be stirred.

During the presentation of this side much was said in upholding the claims of Sampson in preference to those of Schley and the friends of the latter officer were "warned that if they insisted upon pressing the investigation too closely some facts would be developed that would not be agreeable to them."

The charge was made that Schley had voluntarily left Santiago after reaching the vicinity of that port, and after Cervera had entered the harbor, and also the charge that when the Spanish fleet had sailed out through the narrow mouth of the channel Admiral (then Commodore) Schley had made a reverse movement with the Brooklyn and gone in a direction opposite to that taken by the Spanish squadron instead of boldly attacking the enemy in the beginning. It was asserted that these facts were among those which the archives would reveal.

The friends of Admiral Schley declared they had nothing to fear from having all the facts known. Explaining his start to leave Santiago and his refusal to obey department orders before Sampson's arrival, they said that it was because he had been unable to coal at sea. When they were asked how it had happened that they had been able to coal thirty-six hours afterwards, they replied that this was due to the fact that a storm had given place to a calm.

Senators Lindsay and Pettigrew, who were not standing for either Sampson or Schley, made the point that these developments had merely emphasized the reasons why the senate should be put into possession of all the facts before voting.

"I am not the champion of either of these officers," said Mr. Pettigrew, "and if Schley ran away from the enemy or showed a disposition to do so, I want to know it."

After the decision to send for the records was arrived at there was a general understandin that the whole matter should be postponed long enough to permit action by both houses upon the naval committee's bill providing that these promotions "shall not interfere with the promotions of officers otherwise entitled to promotion."

The subsequent effort of the senate in open session to pass this bill was the result of the agreement.

WHITE OPPOSES EXPANSION.

California Senator Advances His Views on the Philippines.

Washington, January 23.—Discussion of the policy of expansion occupied nearly all the time of the senate in open session today. Mr. White, of California, one of the democrats who has announced heretofore his opposition to a ratification of the treaty of peace, addressed the senate in support of the anti-expansion resolution introduced by Mr. Vest, democrat, of Missouri, and of the resolution offered by Mr. Bacon, democrat, of Georgia, declaring that the Filipinos ought to be free and independent.

In view of the proposition of the California legislature to "instruct" Mr. White and his colleague, Mr. Perkins, how to vote upon the policy of expansion and upon the pending peace treaty, the remarks of Mr. White were regarded with much interest. He was accorded careful attention by both his colleagues on the floor and by a considerable audience in the galleries.

Mr. White took as texts for his remarks certain paragraphs from supreme court decisions, a sentence from President McKinley's Atlanta speech and a paragraph from the report of Admiral Dewey to the navy department, saying that the Filipinos were as well qualified for self-government as the Cubans. He said he denied the doctrine that seeks to give this country jurisdiction in some cases and denied it in others. The country, he said, was confronted today by a situation differing entirely from what it has been confronted with at any time before. While it might be admitted that we had the power to acquire foreign territory, whether we should do so depends largely upon the circumstances. He maintained that the question presented was one purely of policy. Should we take the Philippines? he said. Should we take in seeds that would prove to be seeds of dissolution of our body politic? He thought not and said he would endeavor to show why we should not, for he believed it our duty to see to it that our system was kept free from all such contamination.

Let Them Govern Themselves.

"I care not," said Mr. White, "whether the people in the Philippines are fitted for self-government or not. It is certain that if they are not, they ought not to be brought into alliance with us. They repudiate our attempt to bring them into our system and insist that they should be allowed to govern themselves. If we say the Filipinos are not fitted for self-government, pray let us know by what process of reasoning we can take them into our governmental system."

Mr. White declared that no conclusion was possible except that it was the intention of this government and the officers in power to annex the Philippine islands. If this was not true, he inquired, why should not the supporters of the treaty consent to the adoption of such a resolution as that offered by Mr. Hoar, declaring there was no intention on the part or this country to hold the islands in perpetuity?

Mr. White then referred to the president's statement that the attitude of the United States toward the Philippines was to be one of "benevolent assimilation."

A short debate occurred at this point between Mr. White and Mr. Candler, of New Hampshire, over the definition of the word "assimilation." The latter claimed that it means "a resemblance, a likeness, but not necessarily amalgamation or absorption."

While he was not responsible for the president's definition of his words, he did not think it a fair argument to say it means "absorption," or to assume the president used it in that sense.

Opposed to Entire Policy.

Mr. White, continuing, said he was opposed to the entire policy of expansion and that his objections to it were basic. He maintained that if this country had the slightest regard for its position before the world, it was the duty of congress to declare definitely its position upon the subject before proceeding further.

"If," said he, "we ratify the pending treaty and take upon ourselves the responsibility of the Philippines, there is nothing else for us to do but to subjugate them at

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PET STRAHAN STILL IN PRISON

HER BOND WAS RAISED YESTERDAY TO $7,500.

Her Bondsman's Property Being Examined—In the Meantime Pet Stays in Jail.

New York, January 23.—(Special.)—Monday has come and Pet Strahan is not yet out of jail. Her bond has been raised to $7,500, but this amount does not stand in the way of her freedom, as there are bondsmen ready to assume it. The matter, however, is in the supreme court, and will not be decided until tomorrow, even if then, as there is a question as to the validity of the security offered by the bondsman, Joseph W. Campbell.

Fayne Moore had another outing today. She walked down from the Tombs, in the custody of Warden Hagan, to the supreme court building. When she arrived at the door of part 2, special term, she found an array of court officers keeping at bay a mob of curious persons who wanted to get a look at the notorious young woman. Mrs. Strahan, the mother of the girl, was already waiting in the dingy little courtroom, and there was as merry a greeting as if the event was an afternoon tea. Mrs. Moore was then brought into court in response to a writ of habeas corpus, sued out by her counsel, Abraham Levy, who wants to secure the release of the girl on bail. District Attorney Gardiner wants her kept in prison. He is afraid that she will run away, hence today's proceedings.

"The story circulated by the district attorney's office," said Fayne Moore, "that I got a check for $20,000 from a supreme court justice by means of the badger game is false and malicious. The district attorney has the same power to subpoena a supreme court justice as any private citizen. They cannot substantiate any such charge. If they can, let them bring the man forward."

"We have furnished the district attorney with the list of the real estate properties that we have offered as securities," said the lawyer for Pet Strahan, "and I am sure that they cannot be attacked. I am willing to have the bondsman, Joseph W. Campbell, in court, and have your honor pass upon his deeds. She is entitled to release on good securities. The refusal to accept is unjust, illegal and unwarranted. I do not suppose that your honor will place any faith in the falsehoods that she will flee the jurisdiction of the court."

Justice Bookstaver shook his head in the negative in response to the last sentence.

District Attorney Gardiner demanded the dismissal of the writ of habeas corpus, and referred to what he called the heinousness of the prisoner's crime. He declared that he had examined the properties offered, and found that the equities of the bondsman offered had vanished into thin air.

This banter, however, was offset by the showing of a great roll of bills ready to be placed in security of Pet Strahan's freedom.

PEACE TREATY IN DANGER.

OPPONENTS HAVE ENOUGH VOTES TO DEFEAT THE MEASURE.

Advocates of the Settlement Will Carry It Over to an Extra Session.

Washington, January 23.—Although the motion for an executive session was made by the chairman on foreign relations, the peace treaty was not taken up in the senate today. The status of the treaty as outlined by a member of the commission who favors ratification is:

The opponents claim to have 33 or 34 sure votes against the treaty. That would defeat it, which would necessitate an extra session. If there is to be an extra session, the friends of the treaty say they may as well take it over unrejected by this session. They do not propose to bring it to a vote unless they are sure of ratification.

An extra session, they say, will mean an extra session of the whole congress. A conditional appropriation is made to pay Spain the $20,000,000, or, unless some arrangement is made with Spain, to extend the time of payment three months. The United States, it is said, would not like to make this request. It is believed that, in view of the possibilities of an extra session, unless the treaty is ratified at this session, the opponents will yield before adjournment, as a very general desire is expressed to avoid an extra session.

NAMES COLONIAL COMMISSION.

President Turns Matters of Detail in New Territory Over.

Washington, January 23.—The secretary of war has completed the organization of a colonial commission to undertake the administration here in Washington of all matters of detail respecting the government of territory acquired during the war or occupied by the United States forces.

The personnel of the commission will be General Robert P. Kennedy, of Bellefontaine, Ohio; Curtis Guild, of Massachusetts, and George W. Watkins, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Up to this point the secretary and the assistant secretary have undertaken themselves to deal with the administration of the insular affairs but the questions involved have become so numerous and complicated that it has been found absolutely necessary to call for assistance.

The commission will deal with the bestowal of franchises and concessions; the distribution of moneys to be spent in public improvements and all of the troublesome issues that have arisen and are likely to arise in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The new commission is to act entirely within the powers conferred by the secretary of war and his sanction will be necessary to give effect to any line of action proposed by the commission.

MAKING REPORT FOR PRESIDENT

War Investigating Committee Examines Only One Witness.

Washington, January 23.—The war investigating commission held two sessions today, but both were largely executive, considering the coming report to the president. Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the bureau of animal industry of the agricultural department, appeared before the commission at its afternoon session. Dr. Connor led in questioning the witness.

Transport Reaches Hampton, Va.

Hampton, Va., January 23.—The transport Port Victor arrived at Old Point today with thirty-four convalescent soldiers and about 200 furloughed or discharged men. The convalescents were discharged here and taken to the Josh Simpson hospital. The remaining men were taken to New York.

ALGER ANXIOUS TO IMPLICATE MILES

But the Commander Will Hardly Be Brought Into the Trial.

PRESIDENT WOULDN'T AGREE

Judge Advocate, However, May Draw the General Into It.

GREAT WIDTH WILL BE ALLOWED

Plea of Justification Which General Eagan May Make Will in All Probability Not Be Allowed by the Courmartial.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, January 23.—(Special.)—It is not believed that General Miles will be brought into the Eagan courtmartial, although the secretary of war is generally accredited with a desire that things should take this turn, and that the general commanding the army should be made a sort of co-defendant in these courtmartial proceedings. It is known that Secretary Alger urged the president to order a court of inquiry rather than a courtmartial, for in that way the whole case could be gone into, and Miles could be put upon the defensive as well as Eagan. The president, however, disagreed with the secretary's plan, taking the very sensible and just position that the two matters, no matter how closely related they may be outside of the question of military discipline, could not properly be joined in this present issue.

The revised statement of General Eagan indicates a similar desire to bring in General Miles, for his plea is justification. He does not deny having used the language charged against him, but claims that he was goaded to it by the charges and insinuations which General Miles made against him and his department.

Depends on Judge Advocate.

It is possible that the courtmartial when it begins its sitting will allow such latitude as to bring in the whole question of General Miles's charges about the beef, under the scope given by the plea of justification. This will depend, however, largely upon the method in which the trial is conducted by the judge advocate of the court.

It is the contention of army officials, and, indeed, of everybody except the blind partisans of General Eagan, that it is not proper to even entertain a plea of justification in a case like this. General Eagan is to be tried upon the charge of conduct unbecoming a soldier and a gentleman, and conduct subservive of military discipline, in the use of certain language. That he used the language, there can be no doubt; and it is the contention of the legal officers of the army that there can be absolutely no justification for the use of such language under any circumstances.

If the judge advocate of the court, who is the prosecuting officer, holds the court in its inquiries strictly to this understanding, there will be little else for the court to do than to pass sentence upon General Eagan.

Of course nobody wants to prejudge the case in advance, but it is difficult to see how the judgment can be anything else than the severe one of dismissal from the army. If there is to be any leniency, it is for the president to show it, not the court. In passing upon the sentence he may take into consideration the question of extenuating circumstances, and can lighten the punishment if he sees fit to do so. It is hard to see how he can bring himself to see any extenuating circumstances, however, for there should be no circumstances which would warrant an officer of the army using such language toward either a superior or an inferior.

Miles Case Later.

It is not to be supposed, however, that General Miles is going to get out of this "embalmed beef" controversy without undergoing a court of inquiry, and very probably removal from his position as commanding general of the army.

The report of the war investigation commission is going to be strongly against him, not only with regard to the beef charges, but with regard to some other features which have come under the notice of the commission in its pursuit of the work for which it was chosen. General Miles's criticisms of the beef furnished the army have aroused not only the resentment of the commissary general, who took particular umbrage at the suggestion that beef was furnished "under pretense of experiment," but also of the very large beef intersts of the west, which contend that not only are charges absolutely unjust, but that they are calculated to work great harm to one of the principal industries of the country. It is natural that they should strongly resent the bad beef charges, and that whatever influence they can wield will be exerted toward the overthrow of General Miles. There are a number of other influences which will be similarly exerted, and the combination will be a hard one for any man to go up against.

Daly's Testimony and Clarke's.

The testimony of Major Daly, the surgeon on General Miles's staff, to the presence of boric and salicylic acids in the beef that was sent on the transport Panama, corroborated as it is by the analysis made by Professor Clark, the chemist of the geological survey, is undoubtedly a strong point in General Miles's favor.

It was upon this report of Surgeon Daly that General Miles based his testimony. Of course the criticisms based on the theory that some of the meat was sent "under pre-

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UNSEATING IN WEST VIRGINIA.

POLITICAL LINES ARE CLOSELY DRAWN AT CHARLESTON.

Democrats Turning Out Republicans and Republicans Firing Democrats.

Charleston, W. Va., January 23.—This has been the most exciting day since the legislature assembled. The democratic majority in the house unseated two republican members last week. This afternoon, by a party vote, the senate unseated Kidd, democrat, from the fourth district, and seated Morris, republican, without waiting for a report from the election committee, to which the case had been referred.

This change makes the legislature stand on joint ballot 50 republican and 47 democrat.

This policy, it is said, was outlined by Senator Elkins, who arrived here yesterday from Washington in company with Mr. Scott, Congressman Dayton and Congressman Dovener and other prominent republicans.

The democrats in the house introduced a resolution looking to the unseating of Redmond, Scherr and Gutright, republicans. It is said that tomorrow the senate will unseat two more democrats, Ashby and Marcrum.

Tomorrow the senate will consider both the majority and the minority reports on the contests for the seats of Senators Gettzendanner and Pierson, who now hold commissions in the volunteer army.

QUAY IS STILL SHORT TWELVE.

Pennsylvania Legislature Unable to Elect a United States Senator.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 23.—The fifth ballot for United States senator today showed no change in the situation. Senator Quay still leads with twelve votes short of the necessary number to elect.

The democrats are still united on Jenks and the anti-Quay republicans are divided between a half dozen candidates with Congressman Dalzell, of Pittsburg, the favorite.

A statement was issued tonight by the steering committee of the anti-Quay organization, in part, is as follows:

"We, the undersigned, a committee representing and acting for and by the authority of the anti-Quay republican members of the legislature, hereby enter our protest against the unwarranted and unusual attempted interferences of the chief executive of our state with the members of the legislature with the purposes of influencing votes for the election of M. S. Quay for the United States senate.

"We regard the open letter of Governor Stone, published by the press this morning, as an improper interference by the executive branch of the government with the rights and duties of the legislative department of the commonwealth."

The statement then recites the alleged efforts of Senator Quay to evade trial on the conspiracy charges against him, and concluding, says:

"For these reasons we do most emphatically dissent from the sentiments expressed in the open letter of the governor, believing that nine-tenths of the people of the state agree with us and indorse our action."

GRANT ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Senatorial Scandals in California Are Being Investigated.

Sacramento, Cal., January 23.—The senatorial situation remains unchanged. But one ballot was taken today which resulted the same as the last one taken on Saturday.

When the work of the special committee of investigation into the senatorial scandals was resumed today, Dan Cole, coiner of the San Francisco mint, testified that he had received $400 from Milton J. Green, Grant's political manager, which had been turned over to Assemblyman Jilson to be used by Jilson in his political canvass.

E. F. Preston, of San Francisco, testified that he had been told by Police Commissioner Gunst, of San Francisco, that Dan M. Burns had put $19,000 into the senatorial fight.

Mr. Gunst testified that he remembered the conversation he had with Preston, but had said nothing about $19,000. He stated that he had told Preston that Burns had given $14,000 or $15,000 to the republican campaign committee.

Daniel M. Burns was called to the stand. He stated that he had not been a candidate for the United States senatorship until the day after Christmas. He had subscribed money to the regular campaign fund, but he had assisted no assemblyman or senator to make his canvass.

U. S. Grant, Jr., took the stand after Burns. He admitted having Milton J. Green as a sort of political manager. He had supplied Green with money to be expended in a legitimate way to secure the election of a republican legislature. Green had made no accounting to him, but would do so when the campaign was over. He admitted having advanced money to Speaker Wright.

Hayward Gains.

Lincoln, Neb., January 23.—Hayward's vote was one greater today than at any time since the balloting began, and the absence of two of his avowed supporters make his real gain 3.He is still 23 votes short of election.

No Election in Montana.

Helena, Mon., January 23.—Another ballot for United States senator was taken today. No election.

No Break in Delaware.

Dover, Del., January 23.—Two joint ballots were taken for United States senator today, but no break in the deadlock occurred.

No Change in Utah.

Salt Lake, Utah, January 23.—Balloting for United States senator continued today without result.

Still Voting in Washington.

Olympia, Wash., January 23.—Today's ballot for United States senator showed no changes.

SANTIAGO MORPHY ESCAPES.

Mexican Bank Embezzler Gets Away from Officer Sent for Him.

New Orleans, January 23.—Santiago Morphy, the Mexican bank embezzler and American turfman, made two fights for liberty and the last proved successful. The first battle was at law, habeas corpus proceedings getting up the expiration of the extradition treaty and the irregularity of proceedings.

Judge Parlange, of the United States district court, sustained the government and turned the prisoner over to Major Juan Solares, the military chief of police of the City of Mexico.

In the evening Solares took his man from the parish prison to convey him to the Southern Pacific depot. They walked along Canal street, the principal thoroughfare, always crowded at night, stopped at a swell restaurant for dinner and when they emerged Morphy's friends had their plan arranged.

The Mexicans had gone scarce half a square when a crowd pocketed them, Major Solares was struck on the head, Morphy rushed through a saloon, half a dozen men ran in different directions and Solares was left alone, dazed and deserted.

Morphy jumped into a cab and drove out to the rear of the city, where several racehorse trainers live. The city police are trying to find him.

NEW JUDGE WILL BE A REPUBLICAN; THE PRESIDENT MAKES THAT PLAIN

This Decision Throws a Damper on Democrats Who Are Working for the Place.

OLD ENEMIES NOW ALLIES?

AGUINALDO REQUESTS SPAIN TO ACKNOWLEDGE GOVERNMENT.

Alliance Between the Archipelago and the Peninsular Is Now Suggested.

Madrid, January 23.—According to a dispatch received here from Manila, the Filipino congress at Maloios has authorized the release of the Spanish civil prisoners and will shortly liberate the military prisoners.

The premier, Senor Sagasta, declares that Aguinaldo has made the liberation of the Spanish prisoners in the Philippine islands conditional upon Spain recognizing the Philippine republic and allying herself thereto.

Aguinaldo, it is added, has similarly demanded the vatican's recognition of the Philippine republic.

Would Hold Spain to Account.

Washington, January 23.—Secretary Alger this afternoon said that while he would be pleased to hear that the Filipinos had liberated the Spanish prisoners held by them, he had no official information to confirm the statement to that effect coming from Madrid. General Otis has been cabled for accurate information respecting the number of these prisoners, but so far he has not given the information.

ONE VICTIM OF THE PAUL JONES.

Richly Dressed Body of a Young Woman Found Near Florida Coast.

Miami, Fla., January 23.—The richly dressed body of a young woman, probably that of one of the party lost in the wreck of naptha launch Paul Jones, was found by Captain T. M. Rickardo about 10 o'clock Sunday morning at Boca Ratone.

The gulf stream swings in close to the shore at that point.

The dress is of soft woolen material, with narrow stripes, gray, red and black; the jacket is striped in blue and purple. The underskirt was of red flannel, the stockings black and the boots laced.

Not Miss Taggart's Apparel.

Indianapolis, Ind., January 23.—The Associated Press dispatch describing the finding of the body of the young woman at Miami, Fla., was shown to the Taggart family tonight and they said Miss Florence Taggart had no such apparel as described in the dispatches

HANGED FOR KILLING A NEGRO.

White Man Pays Penalty of Crime on Gallows in Virginia.

Richmond, Va., January 23.—George Hite, a white man, who murdered an inoffensive negro at Skipwith, in Mecklenburg county, in April, last, was hanged at Boydton today. He met his fate without a quiver.

There was nothing unusual about the execution.

His neck was broken by the fall, and life was pronounced extinct six minutes after the trap was sprung.

MAY NOT GO AFTER PULLIAM.

Defaulting Cashier Under Arrest in California Not Much Wanted.

Knoxville, Tenn., January 23.—Lawrence Pulliam, the man who gave himself up to officers at Stockton, Cal., yesterday, is wanted at Asheville, N. C., for having defaulted as cashier of the Asheville National bank, in 1893.

It is reported from Asheville that nothing has been done about the matter, and it is doubtful if any thing will be done by the state.

AMERICAN CLAIM IS SETTLED.

United States of Colombia Pays an Indemnity of $30,000.

Washington, January 23.—The state department has just settled a claim of long standing by accepting the offer of the government of the United States of Colombia to pay the sum of $30,000 in three installments in satisfaction of the claim for indemnity of the owners of The Panama Star and Herald.

POPE DISOBEYS HIS PHYSICIAN.

His Holiness, Though Confined to His Bed, Persists in Working.

London, January 23.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The pope is giving audiences in bed. His physician, Dr. Lapponi, wants him to suspend all occupation, but his holiness declines."

FRENCH LINER IS OVERDUE.

La Normandie Should Have Reached New York Saturday.

New York, January 24.—Up to 2 o'clock this morning no news has been received of the French line steamer La Normandie. She left Havre at noon a week ago last Saturday and was due to reach this port Saturday evening or Sunday morning at the latest.

Money for Seminole Indians.

Washington, January 23.—The secretary of the interior today sent to the senate the finding of the commissioners appointed to determine the losses sustained by loyal Seminole Indians during the civil war. They place the aggregate losses at $213,915, divided among 240 claimants.

No Change in Colon Strike.

Colon, Colombia, January 23.—There has been no change in the strike situation here during the last twenty-four hours. Soldiers are still guarding the docks and railroad buildings, but both ends of the roads are becoming blocked.

General Reynolds Condition Critical.

Washington, January 23.—General Joseph J. Reynolds, retired, who recently had a paralytic stroke, is worse again tonight and his condition is critical.

JUDGE TOMPKINS ON HAND

Arrived in Washington Yesterday Morning and Is with His Friends.

ACTIVE CANVASS ON FOR POSITION

Alabamians Working Hard for Judge Shelby—Prominent Atlanta Men Working for Their Friends. Judge Griggs Returns to Washington.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, January 23.—(Special.)—There is no chance for a democrat to be appointed to the new circuit judgeship.

President McKinley stated this to a delegation of Alabamians today, who asked him the direct question whether his appointee would be a republican or democrat. The president said he was going to appoint a republican.

The Alabama people are pushing Captain Shelby very strongly. He is here on the ground and all of the republican leaders of the state are here with him. It is understood that both Senators Morgan and Pettus are very friendly toward him, although how active they or the members of the congressional delegation will be is yet to be developed.

The president's announcement that no democrat need apply has not discouraged the friends of Judge Hammond, who believe that it can only refer to democrats who supported Bryan, and that the Palmer and Buckner democrats are on a different plane. Judge Hammond has been quite active and has found a good many friends to take an interest in his cause.

Judge Tompkins Arrives.

Judge Tompkins came over from New York this morning. He and Mrs. Tompkins are at the Shoreham.

Representative Clarence Knowles came over from New York with the judge and is at work in his behalf. Judge Tompkins has a wide acquaintance among the congressional delegation of the state comprising the circuit who are interested in his case.

Former Secretary Hoke Smith reached here this morning from Atlanta and is quietly at work in the interest of Colonel Glenn. The president has not yet stated when he will make the appointment. At the department of justice it was said that there are a number of judicial appointments which ought to be made ahead of this one, but this does not mean that the president will keep the Georgia case waiting. He is anxious to appoint Judge Day, in the sixth circuit, and will probably make the two appointments at the same time, as they are provided for in the same bill.

The Parties Are Swindlers.

Congressman Adamson has received a number of complaints from the people living along the Chattahoochee river in his district, who state that men, claiming to be agents of the government, are getting fees from them for alleged ability to secure for them supplies from the government. Judge Adamson has investigated at the war department and finds that nobody has any such authority. Some time ago an order was secured by which flood sufferers living along the Chattahoochee could, by making their claims known to the commissary of the department of the gulf at Atlanta, secure twenty days' army rations for each member of their families. The time for this has, however, expired, and nothing is known here of any agents authorized to act in any way for the government except the officers at Atlanta.

Judge Griggs, of the second district, returned to the city today and was given a most hearty welcome by his friends on both sides of the chamber. He has been detained at his home by a severe attack of grip, which threatened pneumonia.

As the result of a visit which Judge Hammond paid to the secretary of war today, Rawson Johnson, of Atlanta, has been given an honorable discharge from the army. He is the son of Mr. Henry Johnson and is now at his home in Atlanta on a thirty days' furlough from service in Colonel Ray's regiment. He has been very ill with fever and Dr. Kendrick, the physician, says that it would be almost surely fatal for him to return to Cuba. Judge Hammond saw a good deal of Secretary Alger when the secretary was in Atlanta and had no trouble in bringing that matter to his attention today.

Maynard Has Disappeared.

Henry Maynard, who formerly lived in Atlanta, where he ran a paper known as Maynard's Appeal, has created a sensation in Washington by his mysterious disappearance. This has resulted in the closing up of the firm of Maynard & Christian, stock brokers, of which Eugene Christian, one of the best known traveling men in the south, was the junior partner. Maynard has not been seen since the 14th of January, when he left his home without notice and without baggage. His office remained open, however, until a few days ago, when Christian arrived in Washington, met the customers and creditors of the firm, and agreed to pay the outstanding obligations. Mrs. Maynard, who has been running the Parisian Comb Company here, is in St. Augustine, where she went to open a branch establishment. It was at first supposed that her husband had gone there, but she knows nothing about him and is almost frantic with fear that harm may have come to him. He seems to have been suffering from insomnia and fear is expressed that he may have taken his life.

AN ORGAN GRINDER BECOMES AN EARL

Son of Titled Englishman Peddles Music on London Streets.

MAY GO TO HOUSE OF LORDS

Claims to Succession Are Declared To Be Perfectly Good.

THE OLD EARL REPUDIATED HIM

The Estate to Which He May Fall Heir Has Been Heavily Mortgaged by the Owner, Who Died on Last Sunday.

London, January 23.—William Henry, Earl Poulette, died in this city yesterday in his seventy-second year. It is probable that the succession to the title and estates will be disputed.

The deceased earl was thrice married. According to gossip he made a wager when a harum scarum youth and traveling about, that he would marry the first woman he met on landing in England.

Accordingly, at Portsea, in 1849, he married Miss Elizabeth Virginia Newman, daughter of a landport pilot. Within a few months she gave birth to a son whose paternity her husband denied. The couple from that time lived apart, the wife dying in August, 1871. The child, who now calls himself Viscount Hinton, and claims the succession, has long been living on the streets of London as an organ grinder, and his pretentions were always sternly repudiated by the deceased earl.

About six weeks after the death of his first wife, Lord Poulette married Miss Emma Sophia Johnson, who died in 1876 without issue surviving. In 1879 he married Miss Rosa DeMelville, daughter of Alfred Hugh DeMelville, and their son is generally recognized as the rightful heir.

The long standing quarrel between the late Earl Poulette and the organ grinding viscount has furnished material for many London sensations. Only a month ago the claimant to the succession issued an appeal to the public to take a philanthropic interest in the condition of the poor, among whom he has lived and earned his living. He prefaced it with a brief biographical statement which is interesting just now as likely to form the basis of important litigation between him and the son of the late earl by his third wife. In the course of the appeal "the noble organ grinder," as he is known in London, said:

Organ Grinder Issues Address

"I am Viscount Hinton, William Turnour Thomas Poulette, eldest son of Earl Poulette of Hinton, St. George, Somerset; hence my title. On the death of the present earl, against whom I hold no enmity whatever, I expect to inherit Hinton, St. George, still a magnificent domain of 20,000 acres. The estate is worth £12,000 per annum, which I shall some time enjoy.

"Through certain affairs, which must be nameless, my parents lived apart, my mother enjoying a good income, which died with her. Her illness and death took place at Southsea, August, 1871. Being her constant companion, I was inconsolable at my loss. The earl shortly afterwards took another wife who lived for some time. After she left the world he took unto himself another. Certain affairs took place and I was thrown on my own resources.

"Friends took care of me and kept me good for a time. I was advised by an old friend to try to win a living on the streets. An organ was procured for me, to which I am compelled to stick, not being able to turn my hand to anything else. The work is very hard, especially during the winter months. Some people think and say it is an idle life. Let them try it. I am earning an honest living with my piano-organ.

"I am also learning a phase of life among the London populace which I believe few members of the nobility have had a chance to know. When I take my seat in the house of lords I think I shall come equipped with a better understanding of its duties toward the public than had I squandered a patrimony or idly wasted an inheritance. As one of the thousand or more organ grinders in London, I should say that the proper housing of the poor was more important now than the multiplication of war ships or the adoption of new races of men."

Created Debts Intentionally.

The late Earl Poulette conscientiously involved himself in debt, sold every family possession he could sell and mortgaged the remainder up to the limit in order that the "noble organ grinder," in the event of ultimate succession to the title of the estates, might benefit as little as possible. At one time the courts refused him a certificate of discharge in bankruptcy on the ground of unjustifiable extravagance in living. He made no secret of the reason for his prodigality. The old earl's hatred for him whom he called "the imposter," was intense, and his animosity extended to the wife of the claimant who has invariably accompanied him with the piano in the streets of London. Some years ago the claimant and his wife were in the habit of taking the organ each day a position in front of the earl's own residence, at 60 Queensgate, and playing airs which, whether the organ grinder intended or not, had a peculiar maddening effect upon the earl. Lord Poulette died uncertain as to what would be the outcome of his lifelong efforts to defeat the aspirations of Elizabeth Newman's son. One child was born in wedlock, and the claimant's legal advisers have all along assured him that his claims to the succession cannot be defeated.



Behind every great man you will find a great mother. Behind every great man you will find a healthy mother. A child's physical and mental welfare depend to a tremendous degree upon the mother's condition during the period of gestation. If, during these critical months, the mother suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity, the chances are that her child will be weak, puny and sickly, with the seeds of serious disease already implanted in its little body at birth. If the mother, during the interesting period, suffers from the abnormal mental states which recur periodically with women who are weak in a womanly way, these conditions will impress themselves upon the mind of the child.

Every woman wants children who are both physically and mentally healthy. Every woman may have that kind of children if she will take proper care of herself in a womanly way. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all medicines for prospective mothers. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs that bear the brunt of maternity. It makes them strong, healthy, vigorous, virile and elastic. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes pain and tones and builds up the shattered nerves. It banishes the usual discomforts of the critical period, and makes baby's introduction to the world easy and almost painless. It insures the little new comer's health and a bountiful supply of nourishment.

A book about keeping well. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. For paper-covered copy send 21 one-cent stamps to cover mailing *only*. Cloth binding, 31 stamps. Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. D. TEACKLE QUINBY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
532-540 Equitable. 'Phone 1227. Atlanta, Ga.

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Careful attention to business of non-residents. Long experience in state and federal courts.

GOVERNOR SAYRES'S MESSAGE.

TEXAS NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE HAS NUMBER OF SUGGESTIONS.

He Wants Money To Defend Suits Brought Against State by Railroads.

Austin, Tex., January 23.—Governor Sayres, in his message to the legislature today, among the most important things, recommends the appropriation of $15,000 to defray the expenses of additional attorneys for the state to protect itself against the injunction suits brought by railroads against the state in the federal court with a view of fighting them to the bitter end.

He asks the passage of a law which will effectually prevent any further whitecapism in the state, deploring its frequent occurrence, and asks that laws be passed looking to the abolition of the state land office, pointing out the fact that if the state would clear up all the clouded land titles occasioned by misappropriations of the state school lands in the past that it would give all the public domain to the school fund and let the present owners of this fraudulently secured land remain in possession of it and thereby clear all land titles and permit the state to go out of the land business entirely.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

PRAYED FOR THE GOVERNOR.

Incident in the North Carolina Legislature Yesterday.

Raleigh, N. C., January 23.—(Special.)—The senate tabled a bill to allow married women to contract as femme soles.

The opening prayer in the house was by an evangelist named Leavitt, who caused considerable amusement by a special prayer for Governor Russell, who, the evangelist declared, "so greatly needs our prayers at this time."

Bills were introduced in the house to require railways to provide separate waiting rooms for whites and blacks at all stations; to give judges power to debar attorneys from practice in courts; to amend the constitutional law providing for an equitable distribution of the public school fund between whites and negroes, and to allow the voters of either race living in a township to vote a special tax for public schools; to allow the Wilmington and Weldon railway to change the name to the Atlantic Coast Line Railway of North Carolina; to ratify the consolidation of the Petersburg railway with the Richmond and Petersburg railway, under the name of the Atlantic Coast Line railway of Virginia, and to incorporate the same in North Carolina.

NEW LAW FOR BELLESS BIKES.

Recorder Says He is Going To Have One Passed by Council.

A bicycle messenger was tried in the police court yesterday afternoon for riding a wheel which did not have a bell on it. The recorder dismissed the case, as the boy showed that the company for which he worked ordered him to ride the wheel without a bell.

"I intend to have a new ordinance passed by council," said the recorder, "which will hold the messenger companies liable for sending boys out on bicycles not supplied with bells. The companies and not the boys should be held to blame."

PRISONERS' BREAK FOR LIBERTY

One Was Killed and the Other One Captured.

Anderson, S. C., January 23.—(Special.)—One of the boldest escapes that has ever happened in the history of the town occurred today, when Zeck Green and George Rice, two young negroes who had been in jail for the robbery of C. F. Jones & Co.'s store a short time ago, succeeded in making their escape, which resulted in the capture of Green and the death of Rice. The sheriff promptly started in pursuit with a posse. Frank Hamlin, a young boy, who was one of the party, succeeded in catching up with the negro, who, according to his statement, attempted to assault him and take his horse from him. He called upon them to desist and upon their refusal and assaulting him with rocks, drew his pistol and fired with the result stated. The ball struck Rice under the left shoulder and came out just below his neck, causing instant death. The other negro was captured after a short chase. A coroner's jury was empanelled and brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide, in accordance with the evidence brought out.

Rural Delivery in Floyd.

Rome, Ga., January 23.—(Special.)—Through the efforts of Congressman Maddox and Postmaster Hamilton the rural delivery system has been secured for Floyd county. Inspectors are here arranging to put in the delivery February 1st. It is believed that it will be a great factor in improving and upbuilding the country districts.

Willingham Skipped.

Chattanooga, Tenn., January 23.—(Special.)—T. D. Willingham, formerly a dealer in pianos in this city, was arrested a few days since charged with attempting to dispose of certain instruments on which the First National band held bills of sale. He was released on bond and the trial set for today. When the case was called Willingham could not be found. Investigation showed that he had left the city with his wife some time between Saturday night and Monday morning. The bond was for $1,000 and the bank has proceeded against Willingham's bondsmen, one of whom is Recorder Cummings.

CUBANS ATTEMPT TO BURN THE CANE

Disaffected Element Causing Trouble in Guantanamo Neighborhood.

U. S. SOLDIERS KEPT BUSY

Ray's Men Put in Their Time Extinguishing Incendiary Fires.

MANY MURDERS IN MAYASI DISTRICT

Sickness in the Immune Regiments Is Not as Great as at First Reported.

Santiago de Cuba, January 23.—Lieutenant Colonel Ray, who is in command at Guantanamo, cables to headquarters here that a second attempt has been made by dissatisfied Cubans to burn the cane on the Romeli plantation, but that little damage was done, owing to the promptitude of the United States soldiers on guard in extinguishing the fires. He believes that an organized gang is endeavoring to burn the cane on all the plantations in his district, and he is using every effort to find and punish the perpetrators of these outrages.

The United States authorities refuse to confirm or deny the rumors that a band of men have been committing murders and robberies i thne Mayasi district, but the reports are persistent. Colonel Valiente, chief of Gendarmerie, has been instructed to raise an extra company to police that part of the province.

The first reports of serious sickness in the Fifth immune regiment turn out to have been exaggerated. There are seventy-five men in the hospital, but under existing conditions this is not a large proportion. The health of the troops throughout the province is fairly good. The Third immune regiment at Guantanamo is the worst sufferer, but the sickness there is diminishing, and the chief surgeon reports only six deaths this month, three due to acute alcoholism, and three to malignant malaria.

BROOKE REMAINS FIRM STILL.

Collector of Taxes Will Not Be by the Bank of Spain.

Havana, January 23.—The military administration states that its position regarding the Bank of Spain and the collection of taxes is still unchanged, as no reply has been received from Washington concerning Governor General Brooke's recommendation as to the remission of taxes. These recommendations, it is understood, were very strong, being practically an announcement of what the military administration proposes to do in the premises. It is assumed here that plans are being matured in the United States for tax collections independent of the Bank of Spain. Absolutely no official steps have been taken by the bank in the matter.

If the affair is taken out of the hands of the bank, the institution will look to the administration for the $3,500 it expended in transferring the million dollar guarantee to a form acceptable to Secretary Alger.

Jeremiah A. Miller, cashier of a prominent bank in Wheeling, W. Va., has purchased for a West Virginia syndicate the site of the ancient town of Cabanas, in the province of Pinar del Rio, about forty miles west of Havana. The syndicate proposes to drag the port, to build warehouses and a railroad and Cabanas an outlet for the products of Pinar del Rio, so as to divert the trade from Havana.

Hannis Taylor, former United States minister to Spain, who is staying at the Hotel Inglaterra, was waited upon today by a deputation, headed by Domingo Mendez Capote, secretary of the department of government, and Perfecto LaCoste, mayor of Havana, who expressed, in the name of their compatriots, their high appreciation of Mr. Taylor's services at a critical stage of Cuba's struggle for liberty. Mayor LaCoste extended to Mr. Taylor the hospitality of Havana. In responding to the address, Mr. Taylor expressed his keen pleasure at seeing Americans and Cubans working together in a spirit of brotherly love. The wise conduct of the American officers now administering the government of Cuba did honor, Mr. Taylor observed, not only to themselves, but also to the United States.

Brooke's Recommendation as to Taxes.

Washington, January 23.—The recommendation of General Brooke as to remission of taxes in Cuba has not yet been received by the authorities here.

CHARGED WITH TRAIN WRECK.

Arrest of William Glover, a Negro. Evidence Against Him.

Knoxville, Tenn., January 23.—(Special.)—William Glover, a negro hailing from Williamsburg, Ky., was arrested tonight for turning a switch in the local yards of the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railway and causing the disastrous life-taking wreck and fire on December 13th. It is alleged by two women, who claim to have been with Glover, that he stumbled over the switch and, with an oath, turned it, saying he hoped it would kill his stepson. It so happened that the stepson, who was a brakeman, was slightly injured in the wreck.

Glover is in jail. The railroad offered $1,000 reward for the conviction of the perpetrator.

CHINESE REBELS VICTORIOUS.

Cities Are Captured and Officials Are Ordered Executed.

London, January 24.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Shanghai:

"The Au Houi rebels who, under the notorious desperado, Nui, reinforced by rebels from the province of Ho-Nan, attacked the city of KuYung on January 10th, have captured it and ordered the execution of all the civil and military officials. They have also captured another city and district in the same prefecture, the rebel sympathizers having opened the gates of the town. The rebels are now marching to besiege Shau-Chau, in the province of Kwang-Tung, and Kan-Chau, in the province of Siang-Si."

Bank Dividend Declared.

Washington, January 23.—The comptroller of currency has declared 11.8 per cent dividend in favor of the City National Bank of Quanah, Tex.

The Ravages of Grip.

That modern scourge, the Grip, poisons the air with its fatal germs, so that no home is safe from its ravages, but multitudes have found a sure protection against this dangerous malady in Dr. King's New Discovery. When you feel a soreness in your bones and muscles, have chills and fever, with sore throat, pain in the back of the head, catarrh symptoms and a stubborn cough, you may know you have the grip, and that you need Dr. King's New Discovery. It will promptly cure the worst cough, heal the inflamed membranes, kill the disease germs and prevent the dreaded after effects of the malady. Price 50 cents and $1. Money back if not cured. A trial bottle free at Albany Drug Co., and Sale-Davis Drug Co.

FORECASTS QUEEN'S SPEECH.

DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE SPEAKS AT BIRMINGHAM BANQUET.

Says Relations Between Great Britain and the United States Are Improving.

Birmingham, January 23.—At the annual banquet of the Birmingham chamber of commerce this evening the duke of Devonshire, lord president of the council of ministers, said it would be safe to prophesy that the forthcoming speech from the throne at the opening of parliament would announce that the relations of the queen and all foreign countries continue friendly.

"I think," said his grace, "that if the traditions of etiquette at the foreign office permitted it would be possible that this particular paragraph might be couched in stronger language. It might safely say that our relations had improved with the United States—not our nearest neighbors, but the nation to which, despite geographical distance, we are nearest in kinship, sympathy and common aims. We have come to feel that ties of friendship and common sentiment, equally with ties of common interest, bind us to a common policy in the world. We alone, among the nations of the world, have viewed with active sympathy the prospect of the entrance of the United States upon a more active part in the politics of the world, feeling as we do that the aims and objects which will animate the future of the United States will not be dissimilar to our own; that the interests of the United States will mainly, if not wholly, coincide with ours and those of our colonies; and that the sympathy so deeply felt and so strongly expressed on our part has made this responsibility equally felt on the other side of the Atlantic.

"It is safe to say that at no period within our recollection have our relations with the United States been more friendly than at the present moment." (Loud applause.)

The duke of Devonshire said he thought Great Britain's recent demonstration of power and intention to maintain her rights had led to better relations with Germany, Italy and even Russia, and that he believed the crisis with France had cleared the air and aided the prospect of a satisfactory settlement.

WHITE OPPOSES EXPANSION

Continued from First Page.

all hazards. We must show to the nations of the world that we have not only a legal right, but the physical power to hold them."

Further along Mr. White referred to the necessity under the proposed policy of expansion of a large standing army, and demanded to know what benefit was to be derived by this country from such an institution. What is the limit of the expansionist? he inquired. We are already told, he continued, that the expansionists desire to participate in the partition of China when that shall come, and the indications were that this country was to go on and acquire still other territory, which in the nature of things would have to be defended.

At this point a colloquy occurred which was participated in by Mr. Mason, of Illinois; Mr. Teller, of Colorado, and Mr. White.

Mr. Mason inquired if it were not true that territory whose inhabitants had to be forced into submission did not always require an immense force to keep the people in subjection?

Mr. White did not desire, evidently to commit himself to Mr. Mason's position, but Mr. Teller pointed out that the people of New Mexico, Arizona and California had been forced at the point of guns into submission and their consent primarily had not been secured.

"Yes," replied Mr. Mason, "but that territory was acquired by theaty."

"It is by treaty that we propose to acquire the Philippines," retorted Mr. Teller.

"By a treaty with a people who have no more right to cede territory than the devil had to offer to the Savior all the land in sight of the mountain height. He did not possess even a tax title to it," said Mr. Mason.

Mr. Teller said the government could ratify the treaty and then turn the islands over to whom we pleased within an hour. He called attention to the fact that the treaty gave to congress full power to deal with the matter.

Mr. White, after adverting to some remarks made by Mr. Teller, contended strongly that it was the duty of congress to make a declaration of the country's intention with respect to the Philippines. Congress possessed the authority to make such a declaration in advance of its action on the treaty and it would be proper to make it.

"I say," said he, "that if all the declarations we have heard regarding the holding of the islands are in good faith, and if the Philippines and Cuba are to be treated alike, the record ought to show it."

In conclusion Mr. White said:

"It is in the hope that we may preserve forever, stainless in its purity and unconquerable in its integrity, the republic of our fathers, that I register here my protest against what I conceive to be a disastrous innovation."

The senate then, at 2:10 p. m., on motion of Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, went into executive session.

Previous to Mr. White's speech, a bill was passed transferring the county of Minard, Texas, from the western to the northern district of that state.

A bill was also passed changing the time of holding the district and circuit courts of the United States of the northern division of the eastern district of Tennessee.

After the executive session, Mr. Chandler called up the bill to restore to their original status officers of the navy and marine corps who lost their status by reason of the promition of other officers by reason of conspicuous conduct in battle.

The bill went over on objection and at 5:30 o'clock the senate adjourned.

KELLAM & MOORE,
Have moved their store to the Prudential building, 42 North Broad street.

SAYS THE MEAT WAS ALL BAD.

Warburton Appears Before Secretary Alger's Board of Survey.

Washington, January 23.—The board of survey appointed by Secretary Alger to pass upon the question of the proper condemnation of a large quantity of beef destined for the troops in Porto Rico has received from Captain Barclay H. Warburton, of the Pennsylvania volunteer battalion of artillery, a sworn statement of the condition of refrigerated beef on board the transport Manitoba.

"I ate of the beef which the transport Manitoba brought to Porto Rico. It was served to the officers mess on the United States transport Mississippi, which brought my command back to New York. When I say I ate the meat, I must qualify my statement by saying I tried to eat the meat. It was so bad that it was impossible to swallow it.

"In my opinion, the meat is not good, nor was it fit for use. I had no idea that this meat had been subjected to any chemical process, but believed the beef to have decomposed on account of the lack of proper refrigerating facilities.

"In reply to your request to give the board any other evidence or information in my possession or knowledge, my answer in general is that all beef issued to my battalion was bad, and had to be buried immediately upon delivery at our camp."

Alabama Bankers To Meet.

Birmingham, Ala., January 23.—(Special.) A call has been issued for a meeting of state and private banks of Alabama in Birmingham on Friday next, looking to an organization and to take action on certain legislation which is likely to be passed on by the legislature, and which is not considered of benefit to state and private banking institutions. The call was issued by some of the most prominent banks in the state and indications are a big attendance will result.

COLLEGE MEN ARE IN SESSION

Georgia State Oratorical Association Met Yesterday.

CONSTITUTION WAS AMENDED

College Men Who Have Done Professional Work Barred. Next Contest in October.

Important amendments were made yesterday in the constitution of the Georgia State Oratorical Association, and the action taken by the college men will have an important bearing upon all contests held in the future. The most important of several amendments adopted was the one providing that members of colleges who have lectured, addressed a judge or jury, or preached a sermon for a compensation, are not to be considered eligible for contests given by the State Oratorical Association.

The meeting was conducted in the parlors of the Kimball, the following representatives answering to their names:

T. S. Palmer, of Emory, president; H. P. Doyal, University of Georgia; W. M. Smith, of Dahlonega, and W. P. Simms, of the Georgia School of Technology. Mercer university was not represented.

Several important amendments to the constitution of the association were introduced, but only two were adopted. The first amendment to be adopted was to strike out the word "annual" in article seventeen, section two. Section three of article seventeen was so amended as to read as follows:

"No student shall be eligible to compete in any contest of the association who has filled professional places, viz: to have appeared upon the lecture platform for compensation, to have pleaded a law case before a justice or adult jury for money, or to have filled a pulpit for any length of time, preaching for compensation."

This amendment was offered by Mr. Doyal, of the University of Georgia.

It occasioned considerable trouble, as the constitution of the association provides that a two-thirds majority is necessary to adopt amendments, and there were only four institutions represented, Mercer having failed to send either a delegate or his proxy.

The president, however, declared a two-thirds majority of five an impossibility, and stated that three-fifths were nearer to two-thirds than four-fifths. This cleared the difficulty, and the amendment was adopted without further ado. After discussing several minor matters, the meeting adjourned sine die.

Will Show Surprising Developments.

New York, January 23.—It is positively announced that in the next few days the position of the Pan Handle stockholders to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will show surprising developments. Both stocks sold today at the highest prices and with the largest transactions ever known for them in Wall street, foreshadowing the completion of a deal of immense importance to both companies. Morgan and Flower interests were enormous purchasers of stocks throughout the day.

EAGAN'S INDICTMENT PREPARED

Charges and Specifications Are Ready, but No Plea Is Entered.

Washington, January 23.—The charges and specifications upon which Commissary General Eagan is to be tried this week have been given to the press:

The charges and specifications are as follows:

"Charge 1. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Specification—In that Brigadier General Charles P. Eagan, commissary general of subsistence, U. S. A., did, while testifying as a witness before the commission appointed by the president to investigate the conduct of the war department in the war with Spain, submit and read as a part of his testimony a certain written statement in which he did make use of, and thereby publish, the following disgraceful, grossly insulting and ungentlemanly language with reference to Major General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the army."

Then follows that part of the testimony where Eagan denounces Miles as a liar.

The precise nature of General Eagan's plea to these charges and specifications has not yet been determined upon. So far as the charges are concerned, it is understood that General Eagan will not plead guilty to either of them. A strong legal contest is looked for in the proceedings before the courtmartial.

TRAFFIC MEETING TODAY.

A Conference Will Be Held in New York To Consider Cotton Rates.

A meeting of executive officers and traffic officials of railroads interested in the Atlanta and Athens cotton situation will be held in New York this morning.

This conference may bring about some adjustment of the present cut rates, but no one can any more tell what a railway conference will determine than he can predict the verdict of a jury in a doubtful case.

There were no developments yesterday. The rate of 20 cents per 100 pounds on cotton from Atlanta to Portsmouth, goes into effect today, but there will be no change in the rates to Charleston, Savannah and Brunswick. The rate to these south Atlantic ports remains at 19 cents. If the differentials were deducted, it would bring these rates down to 14 cents and, as has been pointed out by The Constitution, there would be nothing in the business of hauling cotton from this territory to those ports after paying the charge for compression and terminal charges.

It seems that the managements of the lines to the south Atlantic ports decided to wait until this conference was held in New York before taking action on the Seaboard's second cut to Portsmouth.

SHERIFF NELMS IS VERY ILL.

He Is Confined to His Bed with the Grip.

Sheriff J. W. Nelms is quite sick at the Tower. He is confined to his bed, and last night his symptoms were not reassuring to those with him.

Sheriff Nelms was taken ill three or four days ago with a bad cold. He remained indoors, thinking he would improve, but he got no better and day before yesterday was forced to take to his bed.

It is believed he has a severe attack of the grip.

ALGER ANXIOUS TO IMPLICATE MILES

Continued from First Page.

tence of experiment" were General Miles's own; but with regard to this particular beef—that on the Panama—the testimony seems clear that there was something the matter with it. Dr. Daly testifies that he himself was made sick by it, and it was at his instance that General Miles sent word that he "did not want any more of that stuff" sent to the army.

The general is, however, going to be criticised by the war commission for failing to order an immediate inspection, which he had power to do, and for failing to forward Dr. Daly's report to the secretary of war. It seems that this report did not reach the secretary of war until the 21st of October, although it was made some time in August, as I recollect it. The commission will hold that this shows great dereliction of duty on the part of General Miles. If, however, the case reaches the stage of a court of inquiry, I am told that it will be shown that General Miles did not receive the report until the time it was forwarded to the secretary of war, it having in the meantime been stowed away in the desk of one of his subordinates. This is not in the testimony, however, and it may be that the story which reaches me is not correct.

Testimony Favorable to the Beef.

There is no doubt that the great mass of testimony is in favor of the beef. It seems to be admitted on all sides that while the refrigerated beef was often covered with mold, which did not make it attractive to the eye, when this outer covering was cut away the beef was found to be all right. Practically the same thing is true of the canned beef. Some of this which was allowed to remain open at the rooms of the investigation commission soon assumed anything but an attractive appearance, and it is in the testimony that much of this canned beef when submitted to the heat of the tropics would undergo a molting process which separated the lean from the fat—if I have it right—but that it ate better than it looked, and was, in fact, thoroughly good.

The testimony of officers of the navy was that they used practically the same meat, put up by the same houses in the same manner, and that there is little or no trouble with it. They do have trouble sometimes with the sausage furnished them, and a good deal of this has at different times been thrown away, but the corned beef and the canned beef gives them no trouble.

The representatives of the packing houses testify that this canned beef is not made from the scraps, but that the forequarters of the smaller cattle are put up this way because this particular meat can be more profitably sold in that shape than in any other. There are six big concerns which put up beef and they all use the same process.

Some Other Process.

It is the belief of members of the commission that all of this controversy had its origin in the criticisms made upon the beef by some man out at Chicago who claims he has a process of preserving meat which is far better than those in use, and who has been making wholesale charges against the surgeons of the army for not protesting against the meats that were furnished the men. When some members of the commission were out at Chicago taking testimony this man desired to go before them, but was not given the opportunity, because he had no specific charges to make against anybody, and what he had to say was regarded simply as wholesale tirade against the big meat concerns. It was by his process that the meat on the Comal was prepared. This was, as I understand it, an experiment, and was admitted to be.

Congressman James Hamilton Lewis, who served for a time as a volunteer inspector, is likely to be a witness before any board of inquiry which may be summoned, for he had experience with some of the meat furnished for use in the army. He refused to pass a lot of it and says he received almost peremptory orders that he should do so. He refused and left the post to which he had volunteered rather than do that particular work. He is the authority for the statement that some of this meat was prepared for the Klondike expedition which, it was expected, would be sent under the directions of the war department a year ago last winter, and that other of it was prepared for the Japanese-Chinese war. Neither of these materialized to any extent and the packers had the stuff on their hands. The representatives of the packing houses, however, claim that there is no truth in this statement. They say that they keep within their orders, and at no time have they had such a surplus on their hands.

There Are Many Contradictions.

From all this, it will be seen that this beef controversy is many sided and that the end of it is not in sight. When the president talked with the war investigation commission at the beginning of its labors he indicated that he would be governed by their findings, and that officers found derelict, according to their report, would be punished. Their report will no doubt contain strong criticisms of General Miles, not only for this beef matter, but for the selection of Miami and other camps which proved bad, and on other points in which he is thought to have been derelict in his duty. In view of this report, it is among the possibilities that the president will remove him from the position of commanding general of the army. Some people expect the president to take this step without any further investigation, but the general belief is that after the Eagan trial is out of the way and the report of the commission is in his hands—which will be in another week or so—he will order a board of inquiry to investigate the beef charges and the other matters held up against General Miles.

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A party who *REFILLED* Apollinaris bottles bearing the genuine labels, and also used counterfeits of the Apollinaris labels, was recently confined FIVE WEEKS in MOYAMENSING PRISON, Philadelphia.

COMPLAINTS will receive vigorous attention if addressed to United Agency Co., 503 Fifth Avenue, New York, Sole Agents of

THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

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Stronger Nerves, Physical Energy, Strength, Endurance,—

You know your need of these. This need exists on every hand. Multitudes are unfit for the duties of life because disease is lurking in their blood—scrofula taints, eczema, rheumatism, dyspepsia, catarrh. But they may find a cure in Hood's Sarsaparilla, because this great medicine expels the germs of disease, purifies, enriches and

Vitalizes the Blood,

tones, strengthens and sustains the great vital organs—the heart, stomach, kidneys and liver. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the nerves strong by feeding them upon pure, nourishing blood. It imparts strength and energy by creating a good appetite and giving digestive power. It clears and invigorates the brain and makes the whole physical system strong and healthy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla, 25c.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.



Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 50 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'Gouraud's Cream' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy-Goods Dealers in the U. S., Canadas, and Europe.

FERD. T. HOPKINS, Prop'r, 37 Great Jones St., N. Y.

Dixie Flyer

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FRED. D. BUSH,

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Low Rates and Excellent Service

Accommodations and cuisine unsurpassed. Best way to travel and ship your goods. For adv. matter and particulars address J. J. Carolan, agent, Savannah, Ga. R. H. Wright, agent, Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Smith, agent 10 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Whitney, traffic manager; W. P. Turner, general passenger agent, general offices, Baltimore, Md.

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Fast Freight and Luxurious Passenger Route to

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IN WINTER OR SUMMER

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For Tickets and general information apply to Railroad Ticket Agents, or F. J. ROBINSON, Traveling Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

E. H. HINTON, Traffic Manager.
J. C. HAILE, General Passenger Agent.

RECEIVER'S AUCTION SALE.

Will sell on Tuesday, January 24th, at 11 o'clock a. m., in front of the courthouse door, all property of every kind belonging to the Atlanta Suburban Land Company, being as follows:

Lots Nos. 66, 68, 113, 114, 115 in South Kirkwood; lot No. 7 Crichton sub-division; lots Nos. 360 and 362 East End; two lots on South Boulevard and one on Grady avenue, near Grant Park.

Will also sell all notes, a claim against twenty shares Atlanta Suburban Land Corporation stock; also a claim on railway iron and wire now being used on the East End railway line, and such other property as may be in my possession.

Terms of sale cash.

AARON HAAS, Receiver.

BLOODY DEED OF MASKED COWARDS

Disguised Mob in Miller County Call on the Rustin Family.

FIRE A VOLLEY AT THE HOUSE

Old Man Rustin Shot Down as He Opens the Door.

SON AND DAUGHTER RUN FOR LIVES

Mob Shoots Both of Them, Killing the Young Man and Seriously Wounding His Sister—Their Father Has Since Died—Indignation of Citizens.

Albany, Ga., January 23.—(Special.)—The details of a shocking tragedy that occurred late Saturday night, near Colquitt, Miller county, were received here this afternoon. The locality is isolated, and events that transpire there do not reach the outer world readily, and the facts only became generally known today.

Parties from the scene who reached Arlington today give the following details:

At a late hour Saturday night a party of armed men, disguised as whitecaps, went to the house occupied by old man Rustin and family, and one of them, acting as spokesman, called to the inmates to come out. Old man Rustin arose and opened the door, his appearance being the signal for a volley of shots, some of which struck him, bringing him to the floor.

A grown son and daughter of the old man, on hearing the firing, became frightened, and, presumably, attempted to escape, but they, too, were fired upon by the whitecap mob and struck down. The son died in a few minutes, and advices just received here state that old man Rustin has also passed away from the effects of his wounds.

The daughter is not dangerously injured, and will recover.

The Rustins were respectable, industrious people, attentive to their affairs, and well thought of.

The better class of Miller county's citizens are highly indignant over the affair, and are at loss to imagine what could have actuated the whitecappers in their bloody work. A large posse of determined men, representing the better element of Miller county's citizens, has been organized for the purpose of learning, if such a thing be possible, who the guilty parties are. If they succeed, the miscreants will undoubtedly be captured, and may be lynched, though a conservative element in the community will use every effort to permit the law to take its course.

BRIDGES IS ON TRIAL AGAIN.

Case Against Ex-School Commissioner Before Floyd Court.

Rome, Ga., January 23.—(Special.)—The second trial of W. M. Bridges, ex-county school commissioner, for embezzlement and forgery began this morning in the superior court. City Judge George W. M. Harris, who appeared with Solicitor Mose Wright in the prosecution, announced this morning that he was no longer connected with the case, and created some stir by so doing.

Eighty jurymen were sworn in, but to the general surprise of those interested the Bridges jury was secured within thirty minutes, only forty-one names being called to do so.

The jury consists of W. H. Orr, W. R. Pledger, R. Barnes, G. W. Sharp, W. S. Barnett, A. E. Ayers, Jesse Phelps, P. T. Tracey, A. F. Appleton and J. T. Williamson.

The major part of the day was spent in examining Solicitor Wright as to the papers stolen from his office. The trial will probably track, to a large measure, the previous one, and will require several days to finish. Judge Joel Branham, Fouche & Fouche, J. W. Ewing, C. Rowell and C. T. Clements appear as counsel for Bridges.

Takes Up a New Work.

Rome, Ga., January 23.—(Special.)—Mr. Cornelius K. Ayer, who has been ticket agent for the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway for a number of years, has resigned to take the general agency for a combination of large southern cottpn mills. The mills are located in Selma, Ala., and in Mississippi. The resignation is effective February 1st and Mr. Ayer's headquarters will be in either St. Louis or Chicago. His wife will reside in Selma. It is understood that Mr. King will take Mr. Ayer's place here.

Rome Evening Papers Consolidate.

Rome, Ga., January 23.—(Special.)—The Evening Hustler-Commercial and Evening Argus were consolidated this morning and only one afternoon paper now occupies the field in Rome. It will appear tomorrow afternoon under the name of The Commercial-Argus. Colonel B. F. Sawyer will be editor-in-chief, Joel T. Gibson business manager and John L. Seay city editor. John W. Bale, who has been local editor of The Hustler-Commercial, retires and will devote his time to the law.

MIDNIGHT RIOT IN AUGUSTA.

ROW IN A RESTAURANT WITH BAR ATTENDENT.

Shots Fired, Furniture Smashed and Several Soldiers Badly Hurt—Arrests Made.

Augusta, Ga., January 23.—There was a general row tonight at midnight in the restaurant back of a barroom corner Broad and Marbury streets run by two ex-policemen, Pat Brock and Henry Head, and Ed Wimberly, a member of company E in the late Second Georgia regiment. There were a party of two soldiers and two women in the place.

A row was precipitated over some vulgar speech and a general knock down and drag out followed. Shots were fired, furniture was smashed and a riot call was turned into police headquarters, to which a patrol wagon full of police responded.

It is very difficult to get at the truth of the details, but John Matthewson, of the provost guard, was hit in the back of the head and claims he that was shot by Brock.

Frank C. Harmon, another soldier, was shot in the back of the head.

Pat Brock was hit over the left eye and on top of the head.

John Hatfield, a soldier, was hit on the left cheek with a beer bottle, and two Krag-Jorgenson rifles belonging to the soldiers were smashed up.

The reports are very conflicting and it will take the investigation in the recorder's court tomorrow and the testimony of the witnesses to get at the facts. Nobody was dangerously hurt.

THE SQUABBLE AT CORDELE.

Dissolving the Injunction Puts a New Phase to It.

Cordele, Ga., January 23.—(Special.)—The contest over the election for mayor and three aldermen of Cordele has taken on an entirely new phase. The injunction issued by Judge Butt was dissolved Saturday, leaving Mr. Charles C. Cutts in the mayor's chair until the contest is finally decided. Today was appointed as the time to begin taking testimony before Justice of the Peace D. L. Ivey. But only one side of the contestants is represented. Mr. Cutts's attorneys now claim that the entire proceedings so far have been illegal and they are, therefore, taking no part in the contest. They contend that the only proper remedy for the contestants, since Mr. Cutts has been given the certificate of election and sworn into office, is to take out warrant papers, and this the contestants have failed to do. So the case stands and it seems likely that Mr. Cutts will be mayor, at least until the supreme court decides against him.

Closed by the Sheriff.

Fitzgerald, Ga., January 23.—(Special.)—Ferguson & Co., leading clothiers and men's furnishers, were closed by the sheriff this morning on attachments issued from the superior court. Other creditors are coming and their filing interventions will prevent the firm from reopening. Estimated liabilities $2,000; assets about the same.

DEATH OF J. G. CLARKE.

Expired Last Night at His Residence.

J. G. Clarke, aged seventy-two years, died last night after a long illness, at 11:30 o'clock, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. L. M. Harrison, 340 Edgewood avenue. He had been feeble for several months prior to his demise and his death was not unexpected.

Mr. Clarke is survived by five children: T. L. Clarke, of Brevard, N. C.; Mrs. G. H. Woodall, of New Smyrna, Fla, and Mrs. L. M. Harrison, Mrs. J. T. Henderson and Mrs. C. B. Griggs, of this city. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Death of Two Old Ladies.

Adairsville, Ga., January 23.—(Special.)—Bartow county has today lost two of her oldest mothers of Israel. Mrs. Nancy Stovall died near Pine Log at the advanced age of ninety-four. She had lived here for many years and had seen a good many changes in the growth of our county. She was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church for over half a century. She leaves many relatives scattered over the county, among others being Mrs. C. M. Franks, of our city.

Mrs. Serena Wright died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Manning, three miles from here, this morning, after having been an invalid for some years. She was eighty-four years old, and joined the Methodist church when young, having lived a consistent Christian life for over seventy years. She had been a widow for more than fifty years. She had resided here since 1847. She will be buried at Poplar Springs cemetery tomorrow. Mrs. Stovall will be laid to rest near her home, in the eastern part of the county.

Mrs. Charles Hopkins, Darien, Ga.

Darien, Ga., January 23.—(Special.)—Mrs. Charles H. Hopkins died this morning at 4 o'clock at the old home, seven miles from this place. She was eighty-nine years of age, the wife of Hon. Charles H. Hopkins, who was for many years ordinary of McIntosh county, and the mother of ex-Representative C. H. Hopkins, who died recently.

Thomas M. Wynne, Crawfordville, Ga.

Crawfordsville, Ga., January 23.—(Special.) Mr. Thomas M. Wynne, of this place, died yesterday at 2 o'clock. He had been closely confined to his room for several months with consumption. He leaves a widow and three children.

Caveleri Is Fined.

During the October term of the United States court E. E. Caveleri, who had been a clerk at the general delivery window, was found guilty of opening letters. None of the letters opened proved to be important and the offender was yesterday released with a fine of $25, which he paid.

PREPARING FOR NEXT CARNIVAL

Association Will Hold a Meeting Next Thursday Afternoon.

AND ELECT ITS OFFICERS

Also Discuss Plans for the Carnival To Be Held Next Fall.

MOVEMENT TO RETAIN THE FAST MAIL

Merchants of Macon To Pass Resolutions Tomorrow To Protest Against Withdrawing the Service.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., January 23.—(Special.)—A meeting of the Carnival Association will be held Thursday afternoon for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year, and for discussing plans for the carnival to be held this fall. The meeting will be held in the chamber of commerce rooms, and it is expected that a large number of members will be present when the session is called to order by President E. A. Waxelbaum.

The election of officers will be the first thing on the order of business, and it is very probable that Mr. Ellis M. Talbott will be elected president. Mr. Talbott was chairman of the finance committee last year, and will, if elected, make a good official.

Besides the election of officers, other business of importance will come up, and it is very probable that some action will be taken in regard to holding the carnival and the state fair here this year at the same time. The success of last year's carnival has greatly encouraged the merchants and members of the association, and a greater one will be held next year.

The State Agricultural Society has a contract with the city of Macon to hold the next state fair here, and under these circumstances Atlanta will not be in it. The fair would have been held here last year, but the society was in no condition to hold it, and decided to postpone it until next year. It is proposed by the citizens of Macon that the fair and carnival be held here at the same time, and the proposal will, no doubt, be carried out.

Would Not Allow Him To Go.

Troy West, the negro who was shot here Saturday by two citizens from Twiggs county, was tried before Recorder Freeman this morning on the warrant that was sworn out for him by Mr. W. D. Miller, from Twiggs county. After hearing the evidence in the case, Judge Freeman refused to allow the bailiff who had come after him to carry him back. The judge stated that the men who shot the boy had no right to do so, and that he was not altogether satisfied with their action in the matter, and that he would hold the negro until the sheriff from Twiggs county came after him. It was stated in The Constitution this morning how the negro was shot. He was not badly wounded, and is able to walk around. He was carried to jail this morning, and will be held there until the sheriff of Twiggs arrives. He is charged with arson.

Bids Will Be Opened.

The bids for the contract of altering the roof of the government building will be opened tomorrow. The contract calls for the altering of the roof so that it can be used for a weather station. A number of bids have been received, and will be opened tomorrow by Postmaster Hertz, who will forward them to the treasury department at Washington. After the contract is awarded the work will begin at once, and it is hoped to have the building in shape in a month's time.

The Southern Mail.

President George A. Smith, of the chamber of commerce, received a letter from Congressman Bartlett this morning saying that the majority of the house was so great against the appropriation for the fast train to the south, that it was decided that it was best to let it go by, and fight it out in the senate. He said that Congressman Fleming, of Augusta, supported the bill, but that the remainder of the Georgia delegation voted against it. At a meeting of the chamber of commerce, which will be held Wednesday afternoon, resolutions will be drawn up protesting against the matter, and these will be forwarded to Senator Bacon. The Macon people are hoping that Atlanta will do the same thing, so that it will be possible to defeat the bill in the senate when it comes up.

Will Meet in Atlanta.

The state executive committee of the Christian Endeavor will meet in Atlanta Friday to decide on the place of holding the next annual convention. It is very probable that Atlanta will be selected as the next place, as it is understood that the city has extended an invitation. Mr. J. T. Oliphant will represent the Macon league. The session will probably last two days.

New Engine.

Chief of the Fire Department L. M. Jones left yesterday morning for Cincinnati to see about the shipping of the new fire engine recently purchased by the city. The engine is of the latest kind, and while being lighter than the others, will do the same amount of work. The fire department is in good condition at present and is in better shape than ever before. The boys have made no runs in over two weeks.

Dr. Hatcher to Lecture.

Dr. William E. Hatcher, of Richmond, Va., will deliver one of his entertaining lectures in the auditorium at the First Baptist church Wednesday night. The occasion is in honor of the anniversary of the Ladies' Aid Society of the church. There will be no admission charged and the public is invited to attend. Dr. Hatcher is recognized as one of the finest orators in the south and his lecture will no doubt be entertaining.

Funeral of Colonel Jordan.

The funeral services of Colonel Lee Jordan, who died yesterday morning, were held from his late residence on College street this morning at half-past 8 o'clock. A special train conveyed the remains to Milledgeville this morning, where the interment took place in the family burying ground. Rev. W. W. Pinson conducted the services at the residence this morning. The following gentlemen acted as active pallbearers: Messrs. George W. Duncan, E. J. Willingham, J. F. Rogers, E. M. Talbot, Roff Sims, Sol Hoge, G. H. Plant, Tracey Baxter.

The honorary pallbearers were: Messrs. J. M. Johnston, J. F. Hanson, W. H. Ross, S. R. Jaques, R. H. Brown, George B. Turpin, C. M. Wiley, Julius Ransom, J. D. Stetson, C. B. Willingham, J. W. Cabaniss, A. W. Reese, B. C. Smith, A. L. Miller and C. R. Pendleton.

Examinations at the Camps.

The physical examinations of the soldiers is still going on at the camps. At the Second Ohio camp the examinations are conducted by Lieutenant Surgeon Scheulke. Several of the men have been turned down and it is probable that they will be sent to Fort McPherson.

Orders were received at the camp today to call back all men who were off on detached duty, so that they could be mustered out. This will cause the return of about one hundred men who are in Cuba. Captain Trippe, the mustering officer, has set the date for the muster out February 6th. The men will be formally discharged on that day and will be allowed to return to their homes.

The soldiers are now claiming that the railroads have formed a combination so as to keep them from getting cheap rates home. The camp is besieged by passenger agents endeavoring to get the men to travel over their lines. There is a plan on foot for the regiment to march to Atlanta and get their cheap rates from there. The men say that they can make the trip in about four days and save a good deal of money, and furthermore, that they would like to see the country between here and Atlanta.

Newsy Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. George Ketchum are expected home tomorrow.

General McKee has moved his headquarters to Camp Haskell and will conduct the affairs of the regiment from there.

GOIN'S CASE WAS CONTINUED.

Yesterday's Proceedings of Spalding Superior Court.

Griffin, Ga., January 23.—(Special.)—The criminal docket was taken up in Spalding superior court this morning and several cases were tried during the day.

Will Dillingham, the young white man who stole a pistol, winchester rifle, shotgun, shoes and a coat from Mr. H. H. Geiger a few days since, pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny from the house, and being unable to pay a fine of $50, was sent to the chaingang for twelve months.

It was known that the case of Will Goins, charged with the murder of Charles Currier, would be taken up in the afternoon, and the courtroom was uncomfortably crowded with spectators. Goins's young wife, with a babe but a few weeks old, and his aged father and mother, were occupying seats near Colonel Thomas E. Patterson, the leading attorney for the defendant, when the case was called.

Colonel Patterson asked that the case be postponed on account of the illness of one of the most important witnesses for his client, and after considerable sparring between the opposing counsel the judge announced that the case would be continued.

Judge Reagan stated that he would hold an adjourned term of court, beginning on the second Monday in March, to try all criminal cases that were continued from this term, and Goins's case will be among the first to come up at that term.

THE WAYCROSS AIR-LINE SOLD.

Deal Made by Which the Road Passes Into New Hands.

Waycross, Ga., January 23.—(Special.)—A deal has just been closed by which Hon. L. Johnson, Captain J. S. Bailey and their associates sell the Waycross Air-Line railroad to J. E. Wadley, J. L. Sweat, C. C. Grace, W. W. Beach and A. Sessoms, with J. S. Bailey also to become associated with them. The final papers are to be executed and a formal transfer made within a few days, when a new board of directors will be organized and officers elected. It is stated that in all probability the present officers will be retained by the new company and all the employees will be continued in its service. The officers are Lem Johnston, superintendent and general manager; F. M. Hawkins, auditor, and A. L. Johnson, master mechanic. The Air-Line is considered a fine piece of property, and under the new management it will be improved and its equipment increased so as to better its condition generally. It extends from Waycross to Douglas and operates at present double daily passenger and mail service.

LAWYER SCORES A WITNESS.

Alleged That Dr. Foster Gets Large Fee from Railroad.

Savannah, Ga., January 23.—(Special.)—The argument in the $35,000 damage suit against the Florida Central and Peninsular railroad were concluded before Judge Emory Speer today after several little breezy word tilts between counsel and a general arraignment of witnesses on both sides. Dr. Eugene Foster, of Augusta, an expert for the railroad, was given perhaps the worst rap by counsel for the plaintiff. Judge Courtland Symmes, of Brunswick, in speaking of him, said:

"The doctor received $100 a day from the railroad for his services in this case, and he apprehended that $100 a day was likely to tempt a man, and that if it was laid as a plaster on a man's neck itmight cause it to turn the other way. He said if this case comes to trial again he hopes Dr. Foster will come as a citizen and not as a $100-a-day witness, so he can testify without partisanship, price or pay."

Mr. Symmes said he did not impeach Dr. Foster, but he was satisfied the way the doctor reluctantly testified on the stand that it affected the credit of his evidence. He said the doctor was a man of blonde conscience, with an eye to expectancy. Judge Speer will give the case to the jury tomorrow.

Mayor P. W. Meldrim will assume personal control of the police force at tomorrow's election and has guaranteed fairness, so far as that part of it is concerned, to both factions. He also issued orders today directing some of the city officials who are also warm politicians to remain in their offices during hours to attend to any business citizens on either side may want to transact. This will come hard with some of them, as they have been accustomed to joining in the turmoil around the polls.

A secret committee has been formed to work around the polls tomorrow to prevent if possible the purchase of votes by either faction. It could not be learned who compose the committee, but it is reported from a reliable source that if there is any bribery evidence will be secured and presented to the grand jury. It is not believed this threat will seriously interfere with the plans of the factions to scoop in the negro vote.

Much money has been wagered both on the McDonough and the Meyers side. The chances are the aldermanic ticket will be badly split.

NO POLYGAMIST IN CONGRESS.

Representative Clark, of Iowa, Introduces a Prohibitive Bill.

Washington, January 23.—Mr. Clark, of Iowa, today introduced in the house a bill providing that no polygamist shall be a senator or representative.

It provides that no person living in or practicing polygamy shall be eligible to be a member of either house of congress of the United States, nor shall such person be permitted to hold a seat therein.

Nature makes the cures after all.

Now and then she gets into a tight place and needs helping out.

Things get started in the wrong direction.

Something is needed to check disease and start the system in the right direction toward health.

Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with hypophosphites can do just this.

It strengthens the nerves, feeds famished tissues, and makes rich blood.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

CENTRAL GOING TOWARD THE GULF

Report That Line Will Be Extended from Searight to Pensacola.

THROUGH A RICH SECTION

Mobile and Girard Road, in the Central System, Goes to Searight.

AND THE GULF CAN BE EASILY REACHED

The Destination Is Only About 118 Miles, Which Could Be Built in a Short Time.

Columbus, Ga., January 23.—(Special.)—According to all indications, the Central of Georgia railway is to have an outlet on the gulf coast. It is reported here that the Central is to extend its line from Searight, Ala., to Pensacola, a distance of 118 miles. This would give it something for which, under the new conditions, the railroads are now contending—a line to a part on the gulf of Mexico. With new West India trade and the immense business to be transacted, if the Nicaragua canal is built, the gulf ports will do the business of the country. This move of the Central, therefore, to go into Pensacola, where there is a fine harbor and water front, is both significant and interesting.

The Mobile and Girard railroad is a road from Columbus to Searight, in south Alabama, 121 miles long. It was built as an independent road, it being planned to extend to Mobile. The road became absorbed into the Central's system in time. The supposition that the Mobile and Girard is to be extended into Pensacola is based on the fact that an extension of twenty-one miles from Searight to Andalusia, Ala., has already been decided upon. The total distance from Searight to Pensacola is 118 miles. The road would go through rich timbered sections. The building would tend to cut off certain advances of the Plant system in that section.

The Constitution correspondent was reliably informed today that yesterday certain parties at Searight received a telegram from Vice President Eagan, of the Central, accepting their bid for a certain portion of the work of extension to Andalusia for ten miles. Incidentally, the telegram stated it is understood that the town of Andalusia had put up $6,000 for the road, and that cars would be running into that town by October 1st.

HE WAS OVERCOME BY GAS.

John Hampton, a Well-Known Young Man, Had a Narrow Escape from Death Yesterday Afternoon.

John Hampton, of the Pintsch Gas Company, was rendered unconscious by inhaling a volume of gas yesterday afternoon while working on pipes running from the plant of the Pintsch company on Mitchell street to the depot. He was resting well last night.

The gas is made of naphtha and is used for lighting railroad coaches. Mr. Hampton was sent to superintend the repairing of a leak in the pipes yesterday afternoon, and while bending over an opening a volume of gas was forced out of the pipe. Mr. Hampton received the full effect of the deadly gas and was rendered unconscious at once.

He was revived, however, but when he started to walk to the office of the company he was seized with convulsions. It is thought he will be several days recovering from the effects of the gas.

TO BE INTERRED THURSDAY.

Body of Rev. A. J. Adams Will Arrive Wednesday.

The body of Rev. A. J. Adams, the well known Methodist minister who died several weeks ago at the residence of relatives in St. Louis, will arrive in Atlanta tomorrow afternoon or night. Miss Nettie Adams, his daughter, and other relatives will accompany the body. Miss Adams telegraphed friends in Atlanta yesterday of the funeral arrangements.

The body will leave on an early train for Oxford, Ga., where funeral services will be held and the body committed to its last resting place. Dr. Adams was the brother-in-law of Dr. Stiles, of this city, and was well known throughout the entire state.

He was for forty-three years a member of the North Georgia conference and was at one time presiding elder of the Atlanta district. His last charge was in Conyers, but from this he was forced to retire on account of his feeble condition resulting from old age. He had reached the age of seventy-one years when death came, and had left his church in Conyers only a few weeks before.

Since his death several weeks ago, the body of Dr. Adams has been in a vault in a St. Louis cemetery.

Good health is worth more than anything else to you, and every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains good health.

AMUSEMENTS.

One scarcely expects to find in the class of plays styled society drama a really great play, but "The Moth and the Flame" may justly be called a great society drama. Founded as it is on an unreal event in a very real life, the play has a human interest that makes it a strong drama. The characters are taken from the modish society life of the present, and while they are actors in a series of events unnatural in the extreme, they are so true to life themselves, so natural, so like those seen every day, that even the play seems like a part of some lives that are real.

"The Moth and the Flame" is one of those dramas that hold an audience spellbound with a strange fascination. One forgets everything except the play; there is enough comedy in it even to amuse; there is enough that is lifelike to please and then, after enjoying the three short acts, one goes away with a mingled feeling of satisfaction and regret at having seen it at all.

It is magnificently staged and presented by a company of unusual worth. It is just what the author must have intended it to be, a finished, finely constructed, cleverly written, bright, lifelike society drama of the present time.

The scene in the church is especially worthy of mention, being one of the most realistic scenes ever attempted at the Grand, and it is carried out with astounding perfection. As for the company, it is all that it should be, headed by two such actors as Mr. Kelcey and Miss Shannon. Mr. Kelcey is the finished, polished actor suited as perhaps no other man on the stage to the society drama.

Of the two, however, if either one could be called the superior, Miss Shannon undoubtedly possesses the greater natural ability. As an emotional actress she is in the front rank of her profession. Her conception of her part last night and the force that she put into it would have done credit to many who have gained even greater reputations than she.

As a production "The Moth and the Flame" is seldom equaled in the south. Every little detail of stagecraft is carefully attended to and the company, a very large one and a very clever one, does the play full justice.

A matinee today and another performance tonight will conclude the engagement.

"Camille" drew a large crowd to the Lyceum theater last night. The Lyceum stock company has showed great merit in every play that has been put on during its stay of two weeks in this city, but "Camille" is the best play attempted and the production last night was splendid.

Miss Florence Stone as Camille acts the part excellently and entirely loses her own individuality while on the stage and proves herself to be an actress of great promise.

The story of Camille, her infatuation for Armand Duval, her sacrifice in giving him to another at the request of his parents, and her entire life is too familiar to the Atlanta public to need a recital.

In the Lyceum company Mr. Randolph Murray takes the part of Armand Duval, and he plays the part creditably. Mr. Kingstone takes the part of Monsieur Duval and makes a most admirable French gentleman.

Mr. Eugene Sanger is not so large in statue, but what he lacks in size he makes up in ability. He makes a good Gaston Rieux.

J. K. Hutchinson impresses one as a genuine Count de Varville and as Gustave Mr. Arthur Garrels is good.

Miss Nellie Atherton takes the part of Olympe. Miss Lillian Leach as Nanine, Miss Elizabeth Rathburn as Nichette, and Miss Hattie Neville Mme. Prudence.

The play is well staged. The furnishings are rich and the costumes elegant. The gowns of Miss Stone are from Paris and are beautiful.

Tonight "Camille" will be presented again and it will be Elks' night at the Lyceum. The members of the local order of Elks have accepted an invitation from Manager Sharp and will occupy the boxes of the theater.

"The Black Hussar" was presented to a large audience last night at the Columbia by the Wilbur-Kirwin company. It was given in a most enjoyable manned. Mr. Clark, as Herbert, the Black Hussar, was all that could be desired. His splendid physique especially fits him for such roles. Harold Gordon sang the numbers allotted to him in his usual pleasing manner. Fuller and Harvey were responsible for much of the comedy and they kept the audience in fine humor the entire evening. Miss Kirwin never sang better. Her rendition of "Creole Sue" received several encores.

A well executed and beautifully costumed march was one of the features of the evening. The specialties of Shaw, Mlle. Zora and the animated song sheet were well received. "The Black Hussar" will be repeated at the matinee today. Tonight "The Bohemian Girl" will be given.

A feature of the orchestration of Sousa's opera, "The Bride-elect," which comes to the Grand Wednesday and Thursday nights and Thursday matinee, is an Italian harp, which is introduced throughout the opera with delightful effect. In fact, the harp music plays a most important part in the opera. The young lady that is now playing the harp with the company had just graduated from a conservatory when she accepted the engagement. One of the conditions upon her joining the company was that her name should not appear on the programme and that her identity should be kept a strict secret.

The advance sale of "The Bride-elect" opened yesterday morning with a rush and it will doubtless be greeted by three big audiences. There will be a matinee Thursday afternoon.

"His Father's Boy," which Roland Reed will present here for the first time next Friday and Saturday matinee at the Grand, is a comedy from the fertile pen of Sydney Rosenfeld, and Mr. Reed believes it is the best medium he has had in a number of years. It gives him splendid opportunities, and at the same time his company is seen to splendid advantage. Miss Isadore Rush, in particular, has a most happy role. The play was produced under the supervision of the author, and every attention has been paid to detail.

Saturday night "The Woman Hater" will be given. The advance sale for Roland Reed opens Wednesday morning.

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Rio, roasted, pound	10c
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Five O'Clock Blend Tea, pound	60c
Singapore Blend Tea, pound	30c
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Oolong Tea, pound, from	50 to 80c
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Imperial Tea, pound, from	40c to $1.00
India Tea (our specialty), from	60c to $1.25
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Auction Sale

The auction sale of Peter Lynch, at 7 West Mitchell street, will be resumed at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Saturday, December 31, 1898, and will continue two sales daily until sold out. Special sale of guns and pistols, besides harness, shoes, etc., on Saturday.

LEO FRESH,

AUCTIONEER

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The Constitution.

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W. A. HEMPHILL.....Pres't and Bus. M'g'r

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ATLANTA, GA., January 24, 1899.

Another Sensible Negro.

In another column we print a letter written to The New York Herald by Alpheus A. Poole, a colored man of Detroit, Mich. We print it for the benefit of our colored citizens in the south. It contains some very wholesome reading, and the more sensible of them cannot fail to profit by it. No doubt some of them will be surprised to find a negro writing so boldly and so acutely of the main evil that afflicts his race; others will be indignant.

However that may be, it may be truly said that Alpheus A. Poole is the first of his race to lift the veil upon the real trouble, and to show the real reason why the negroes have thus far refused to fit themselves to the circumstances and conditions of ordinary citizenship. Never before has the folly of the so-called leaders been more completely hit off, and it is to be hoped that both whites and blacks will read his letter.

What is the trouble? It is simply this, that no sooner does the average negro receive an average education than he blossoms out into a would-be political leader and office-seeker. He out-Herods Herod in partisanship. He becomes a rampant republican, breathing hatred and vengeance against the southern whites. He does this for the purpose of attracting the attention and admiration of the republican politicians of the north; and, if one of them happens to pat him on the back, or take any notice of him whatever, he is forthwith lifted into the seventh heaven, and dedicates his life and his influence to republican toadyism.

He is so wrapped up in this sort of thing, that when he does chance to get an office he almost ceases to be a human being: witness the attitude, temper and actions of the negro office-holders at Wilmington and other places in North Carolina. His whole idea of civic duty and citizenship is to pose as a partisan and to toady to the northern republicans. He doesn't know what the principles of the republican party are; he doesn't care. He knows that a majority of the white people of the south are opposed to republican principles, and he imagines that this opposition arises from the fact that the republicans are friendly to him—the Big Ike.

As for considering whether a political measure will help or hurt him, or his neighbors, he never dreams of such a thing. No matter how well educated he may be, he is blind to every interest, including his own. He doesn't care for his race, though he pretends to. He doesn't care whether it gets along or not; all he desires is that it shall display a spirit of blind and rampant partisanship, and that he may continue to be recognized as one of its influential leaders.

Take the protests that have been made by the so-called negro leaders against the Wilmington troubles; take the protests they make against lynching. North or south, they do not speak for their race or to their color. No; they are posing and attitudinizing so as to attract the attention of the white republican politicians. Thus far, out of the whole mass of negro talk on the subject of the recent troubles, only a few negroes have been found to speak to their race words of sense and soberness; Alpheus A. Poole is one of the few.

Now, is it not a pitiable state of things, when only a few negroes out of seven or eight millions can be found with sense enough and manhood enough to turn aside from blind partisanship and tell their race the truth? What is the secret of it? Alpheus Poole lays it bare. He says the negro leaders "think more of the offices than of their people, and therefore some ridiculous and disgraceful utterances escape their polished lips." It seems to be a fact, that there is not a negro politician in the country but would joyfully sacrifice the best interests of his race for the sake of such petty and contemptible offices as the republicans sometimes bestow on them. The negro whose letter we print hits the nail on the head. He says that some colored man must rise out of his obscurity "and declare to the people the situation in its true light," and he adds: "The educated man will not, for it appears that before he arrives at home from college he, in some supernatural way, manages to get bound hand and foot." He becomes a republican partisan and an office-seeker. "Then, of course, the party from which he expects these plums is to be supported, though the heavens fall, and our country be wiped from the map."

That is the simple truth simply told, and it is a pity that is should be true. Everywhere through the south we see individual negroes getting along comfortably, thousands of them accumulating property; but let a half-educated negro politician put his head over the fence and bray, and straightway even the industrious negroes forget that they are property owners, forget that their lot is cast with the people here, and are not only ready but anxious to vote against their own interests and those of their white friends and neigbors, trembling with eagerness to declare themselves the political enemies of their own section. In the history of the world, was there ever before such a pitiable spectacle as that?

Let us hope not. Let us likewise hope that it will soon cease here; for, until a definite end is put to it by common sense and reason, the negroes can never hope to thrive as they otherwise would. A few sensible negroes perceive this very clearly—notably Booker T. Washington and the writer of the letter to The Herald. Be it observed, there is no desire or expectation that the negroes should become democrats—but only a dim hope that they shall be as independent in their political views as white men are, and in this way use their votes to promote their material interests instead of stupidly voting for a party because the southern whites deem it to their interest to oppose it.

It is useless, however, to expect any help from the negro politicians. Their toadyism is so complete and disgusting that they are not likely to recover from it.

The Financial Situation.

There is a great boom in New York, which is reflected in other money centers. Money has been flowing into the banks by the ton, and there is so much on hand that those who own it don't know what to do with it. It is so plentiful that it is a sort of a drug in the market. Speculation has risen to the point where Wall street operators can go into the exchange, wave their hands and walk out with a million in profits. The bulls have got the bears on their horns.

This is said to be a sign of prosperity, and it certainly means prosperity for those who have been on the winning side of speculation. Where money is so plentiful there is bound to be prosperity. Prosperity is the result of a plentiful supply of money that can be borrowed at easy rates, and this is the result in New York and other centers into which money has flowed from the rest of the country. That Mr. Croker and other distinguished financiers of New York should be more than satisfied with prevailing conditions, is not at all astonishing. They would be very hard to please, indeed, if they were not satisfied.

But how about the rest of the country? The congestion of money in New York and other financial centers is a good thing for business and speculation in those centers, but it represents a money famine in some other parts of the country. The conditions, as they are today, constitute an object lesson. They show that our present currency system works to the direct disadvantage of the south and west, and they show also the vital necessity of a change. The republicans have pledged themselves to reform the currency, but it must be manifest to all that there will be no reform of any importance as long as the financial centers can profit by our inelastic system.

New York cries "prosperity!" and speculation reaches heights it has never reached before. Money is a drug there; but in spite of the plethora hardly a dollar of it is entering into any productive industry. Loans can be had there for 2 and 3 per cent. In other parts of the country, money is hardly to be had at 8 and 12 per cent. The per capita of circulation in New York city amounts to thousands of dollars; in other parts of the country it is not more than 50 cents. This is because our present system permits the New York banks to drain the rest of the country of funds at their pleasure.

The republicans show no disposition to redeem their pledges. They have other fish to fry, and the contributors to the republican campaign fund are well satisfied. Mr. Croker will say that this is an attack on New York, but it is merely a plea for equity for a reform of the currency in the interest of all sections. New York will continue to have the lion's share.

The democrats will keep up their agitation for currency reform in spite of the fact that Mr. Croker and other distinguished statesmen and financiers are satisfied with present conditions.

Our Carrying Trade.

The statement made in an article in another column, that out of a carrying trade of over $1,800,000,000 only $158,000,000 reached American bottoms, will come as a surprise to all who read it.

These figures, but give another illustration of the prodigal wastefulness of our people in the managemennt of their resources. For a century we allowed the nations of Europe to grow rich out of the profits which came to the manufacturing of our raw products, and thus to the present day we allow foreign shippers to reap almost the entire profit of our carrying trade. The fact is that in the control of our freights we have lost immensely ground that was held by our fathers under less favorable circumstances. To think that in the year 1898, when we have been boasting of the invincibility of the American flag, it did not float over a tithe of our shipping, is enough to call attention at once to a subject of the utmost importance. In order for a nation to reap the full fruits of its industries, it is not only necessary that it should produce the raw material, but that it should go further, and by carrying this material through all the various stages of manufacture, reach those duplicated profits which come to skill and genius. Having done all this, fully one-third of the profit still remains to be garnered, either by our own nation or one more enterprising, which will furnish the shipping in order that our products may reach the ports of the world.

There was a time when the people of the south did not take the same interest in our American shipping which attaches to it now. In the days when shipbuilding was confined to the coast of Maine and when the interest in freights belonged chiefly to the east, the south felt herself shut out from participation, and looked on with indifference. But now, under the altered conditions of ship-building, with two-thirds of the Atlantic coast south of the Chesapeake and all of it available for the location of shipyards, to which must be added the immense gulf coast, it will be seen that we have interests not only in the ship-building, but in the furnishing of the crews, and of the capital which is required to keep them afloat.

It is sheer folly for a nation to give its billions of dollars' worth of trade to others, when that trade can just as well be performed by our home people. The south has now not only the raw cotton, but the manufactured article. She has invaded the province of Pennsylvania, and Birmingham is the iron center of the future, while in all our mountains lie imbedded immense deposits of coal, so that with our united stores of coal, cotton and iron, we have centered in the south the greatest exporting articles in the world.

We need the ships. They should fly the American flag. They should be owned by American capital. They should be equal to the necessities of American trade, and it is time that our business men and capitalists and, most especially, those of them whose interests are in the southern states, should come together and devise plans for the building up of an American merchant marine which should carry our commercial flag to the uttermost part of the earth. Whatever obstacles lie in the way should be removed, and the American tact and daring which have led us successfully through every other field of action, should come to our aid in this matter until the seas shall be covered with the precious freightage of American industry, and our flag should be seen flying from every port.

Another Atlanta Exporter.

A modest statement made by Mr. E. O. Miles, of this city, shows that Atlanta has developed another exporter, who is to make the products of the south known in the ports of the world.

Mr. Miles, who is the head of the firm of E. O. Miles & Company, shipped during the past week one full carload of Georgia tallow to Havre, France. This may seem to many to be but a dry statistical fact, but wrapped up in it is the growing development of our commercial interests. It goes to show that one enterprising young business man of Atlanta has broken through the shell which encrusts our trade, and has pushed forward into competition with the dealers of the world, who gather in the great ports of Europe. With such men as Mr. Sawtell developing our packing house industry, and sending southern meats into the West Indies and preparing to enter the markets of Europe; with such men as Mr. Miles, taking up other features of the business and sending carloads of freight to European ports, we have object lessons which are no doubt being watched and learned by other quiet young men in our midst, who will be heard from day by day, breaking out into new lines of exportation, and thus creating markets for the products of our soil.

The Constitution bids hail to these young developers of Georgia resources, and calls upon other young men with mercantile instincts to enter the field and to see if they, too, cannot reach out into those fields where profit lies awaiting their energies. The proprietors of the Southern Furniture Factory have invaded every state in the union, and Spanish-America as well, while the Southern Saw Works have entered the Pacific trade and intend to be heard from in the distribution of wares in their line in all the ports from Vladivostock down to those of New Zealand, Borneo and Australia. The field is as open to us as it is to others. Atlanta lies right in the path of trans-continental railways. She draws upon the cotton country of the south; the cattle, corn and wheat country of the north, and the iron and coal of the Birmingham district. Here, within six hundred square miles, lies every resource with which nature makes the people rich, and all our people have to do is to awake to the opportunities over which they go blindly stumbling.

Mr. Bryan's Conservatism.

The conservatism which has been displayed by Hon. W. J. Bryan, in calling for the ratification of the treaty of peace, but justifies that confidence which was felt in him when, two years ago, he ran for the presidency of the United States.

It will be remembered that one of the chief arguments brought up against the election of Mr. Bryan by bolting democratic newspapers and those which had sympathy with the bolters, was his youth and inexperience. The same crime laid at his door was, on a memorable occasion, brought against William Pitt. Almost 7,000,000 of American voters, in opposition to the combined power of wealth, declared their confidence in the young tribune. Within a few months thereafter occurred events which well might have shaken the conservatism of an ordinary man, but they only served to show that Mr. Bryan was an extraordinary man. He urged his party to hold up the arms of his successful competitor in the war which ensued with Spain, and he has steadily deprecated any attempt to make political or personal capital out of that war. He has urged the idea that it was Americanism which was at stake, and he still urges that until, by the formal ratification of a treaty of peace, Spain has been relegated to the outside, there is no room for contesting over details which may fall to the advantage of the men who have been our enemies on the field.

Let us close up the war from beginning to end, is his advice, and that can only be done by a prompt ratification of the treaty of peace. That action carries with it only one result, the removal of Spain from the controversy.

Then freed from our enemy, we can take up in our own way and according to our own political predilections, the questions which shall be left for settlement. It is strange that there should be any opposition to removing an armed enemy from the controversy, and submitting the whole matter to the congress of our own people, which is supposed to represent American policy and American interest.

But what The Constitution started out to say was to declare its admiration of the conservatism of the gallant young leader who has so far proven himself equal to every emergency; who has not upon a single occasion lost his head, but who stands today the embodiment of democratic leadership, thus justifying the convention which nominated him in 1896 and the 7,000,000 of people who voted for him in the election which followed.

Editor Merrick, of The Washington Post, has once more settled down to the pastime of overlooking the country paragraphically.

Bishop Potter says the saloon is a sort of necessity. We fear the, bishop will finally be compelled to announce that he is one of Brother Sam Jones's victims.

We trust the courts will not cease to search for the loaded hip pocket.

John Shermen persists in believing that he is still alive. But it is Mr. Hanna who is the live man—and a very live one, too.

It might be well for the United States to fold up its Samoan supreme court and leave the British and the Germans to fight it out.

The Washington Post calmly announces that Editor Watterson has been in its midst.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Brighter Day.

"There's a brighter day a-comin',"
Don't you know?
Keep the chorus hummin'—hummin'
As you go.
There's a day of golden hours,
And sunny April showers
That'll freshen all the flowers,
Don't you know?

"There's a brighter day a-comin',
Don't you know?
Hark! the regiments are drummin'
High and low;
For Joy has slipped his tether,
And Joy and Hope's together,
And we're marching to fair weather,
Don't you know?

"There's a brighter day a-comin'—"
Sing it so!
Keep the chorus hummin'—hummin'
As you go!
Bright skies above us bendin'
Sweet messages are sendin',
And God's love is unendin',
Don't you know?

* * * * *

His Plain Business Way.

An old Georgia farmer who frequently obliged his friends and neighbors by lendinw them money—for a consideration, was asked by one of them for the loan of $20.

"All right," he said, "here's yer money. In thirty days from now you give me $25."

"But that ain't lawful interest!"

"I don't know nuthin' 'bout lawful intrust," said the farmer; "I don't know nuthin' 'bout intrust of no kind. All I does know is that $20 fer thirty days means $25 when the time's up. This here 'law intrust' is confusin'. But my way o' doin' business is as plain as a board fence!"

* * * * *

Work Away!

(Suggested by Judge Maddox's Bill To Settle Southern War Claims.)

Oh, Dixie lan' wuz de lan' or cotton,—
Burnt it up, en it mos' fergotten;
Work away,
Work away
Fer ter pay us back in Dixie!

Oh, de war times tuck de whole plantation—
Didn't leave nuttin' but free salvation;
Work away,
Work away
Fer ter pay us back in Dixie!

We'll wear b'iled shirts en linen collars
W'en we gits dat big ten million dollars;
Work away,
Work away
Fer ter pay us back in Dixie!

* * * * *

Ella Wheeler Wilcox writes a poem a day for a New York newspaper; and the poem has a pretty border around it, and looks almost as nice as a picture in a hemstitched frame.

* * * * *

Some of the patriotic poets are wanting to know "who will pull down the flag?"

Nobody in Atlanta will. The flag's up on twelve-story buildings here, and any attempt of that kind would be high treason.

* * * * *

Miss Lucy's Inconstancy.

Miss Lucy say she love me—
Dat whut she say one day;
De nex', de sun ain't shinin',—
Den, whut Miss Lucy say?

"Go 'long, I tell you,
Sun don't shine yo' way;
I pledge my han'
Ter a nice young man!"
Dat whut Miss Lucy say.

De young man say, "Good evenin',—
I ain't got long ter stay."
Miss Lucy cry ter say goodby,
Den, whut Miss Lucy say?

"Come back, I tell you,
I loves you night en day;
Dat nice young man
Can't git my han'!"
Dat whut Miss Lucy say.

* * * * *

His Record.

Who would want a happier epitaph than this:

He passed away peacefully—
Went to his rest.
In life he had little,
But hoped for the best.
No sigh at the parting;
With trust in God's grace,
Paid Nature's last debt
With a smile on his face!

That says more than columns of eulogy.

* * * * *

A Day with Bobby.

(To Hamilton Douglas, Dr. Joseph Jacobs and Donald Bain.)

It's mighty good to rest us from
Each literary hobby,
And make a day in winter May
By celebratin' Bobby!
To climb his hills, and hear his rills
In old-time music flowing
And drink anew each drop o' dew
Upon his daisies growing!

To slip away from our today
Of wonder and of worry,
To where, in meadows o' the May
He whistled "Annie Laurie."
To meet him in some gabled inn
And pass the rare decanter,
Or in some ingle nook begin
A race with Tam o' Shanter!

O fresh and sweet as dews that greet
The kisses of the lily.
His every song, that thrills along
And warms the weather chilly.
They echo in the marble domes—
On heights of high endeavor,
And by the hearths of lowly homes
The singer sits forever.

And so, it's good to rest us from
Each literary hobby,
And make a day in winter May,
By celebratin' Bobby;
To climb his hills and o'er his rills
Hear winds in music blowing
And 'neath the blue to see the dew
Upon the daisies glowing!

(The above poem was written for the Burns Anniversary Celebration in 1898, and is now republished by request.)

* * * * *

At Love's Door.

When at Love's door all tremblingly you stand
Love's favor sweet to win,
Bring neither pearls nor rubies in your hand:—
Knock not. Come in.

Think not to sue in raiment silken-fine—
Appareled as the great,
Lest you behold where all Love's glories shine
A beggar, throned in state.

For Love is Love, with one sweet way—one will,
One path where all have trod;
And from the dust he lifts the lowly still,
High as the stars of God.

Fy L. S.

TWO GREAT GEORGIANS.

HOWELL COBB AND BOB TOOMBS.

By Dr. J. L. M. Curry.

(For The Constitution.)

Perhaps no two public men occupying distinguished positions in our country ever sustained a longer and closer intimacy than Stephens and Robert Toombs. Born in adjoining counties, educated at the same college, practicing law in the same courts, they were as Damon and Pithias. Young, ambitious, able, active leaders of the same political parties, colleagues in the legislature and in congress, in entire accord in politics with one brief exception, they lived as brothers and had for each other the greatest respect and the most beautiful affection. Physically they were antipodes; Stephens, delicate, frail, with yellow complexion, frail body, his survival amid severe labors, physical weaknesses, a sword thrust and the fall of a gate upon him, seemed a miracle; Toombs, robust, vigorous, boisterous, aggressive, a Boanerges, was the impersonation of health. I saw Toombs for the first time in attendance upon the superior court of Lincoln county, where semi-annually assembled an array of legal talent and learning which would have distinguished any bar in Europe or the United States. Toombs attracted my boyish attention. He was then about twenty-five years of age and was a model of manly beauty. From that time until his death I saw him frequently and never received anything at his hands except generous hospitality, marked courtesy and flattering regard. As lawyer and statesman, his career was marked by distinguished ability and he might have been classed as one of the world's "Great Conversers." At times in counsel or colloquy he would throw out great nuggets of thought which capable but inferior men could hammer out into a treatise or discourse. His satire and ridicule were merciless; his argumentation was clear, compact, convincing and in judicial tribunals, the house and the senate, he was one of the most fearless and formidable of debaters. He threw himself heart and soul with all the energy and enthusiasm of his imperious nature into the secession movement, and in December, 1860, after Mr. Lincoln's election, when conferences of southern congressmen and leading citizens were held daily and the excitement was intense, it was his powerful mind and domineering character which assumed leadership, dictated policy and hastened the action of the first seven seceding states. A telegram from Washington declaring adjustment impossible and urging prompt action was written by him. By a sort of logical and political fitness of things, he became the first secretary of state of the confederacy. President Davis and he were not built on the same pattern, and friction was inevitable. Restive as a subordinate of the president and impatient for service in another field, he entered the army, where, for reasons not desirable to be stated, he did not add to his reputation nor achieve any military renown. With gifts rarely surpassed, he lacked the art of seizing the genius and tendency of a critical epoch. His ability was perhaps more destructive than constructive. During the French revolution some men were called "architects of ruin." I recall a dramatic incident in a secret session of the provisional congress, held in the hall of the house of deputies in the capitol at Richmond, when the success of the confederacy was under consideration and foreign succor, financial schemes and other expedients were under discussion. After a warm debate General Toombs took the floor, and in less than an hour delivered one of the most powerful speeches I ever listened, on our available means of safety. Every deputy sat with concentrated and rapt attention, amazed at the extraordinary ability of the man, and surprised and delighted at the seemingly wise and adequate scheme which was presented for our triumph. When he closed there was silence, almost painful, for a considerable time in the body, when Mr. Robert H. Smith, of Mobile, arose and said: "Mr. President, if the gentleman from Georgia does not bring in bills to carry out what he has suggested, he is a worse traitor than Benedict Arnold." The idea of Mr. Smith was that no one comprehended the situation as did General Toombs, and on no other person did the obligation rest as heavily for devising and framing the adequate legislation. The speech was the end of the suggested measures.

When the war closed Toombs resumed the practice of his profession. He was bitter and unforgiving in his comments and criticisms upon some of his brother confederates, refused to apply for pardon or take the oath of allegiance, and he died proudly as an unreconstructed and disfranchised confederate. His statesmanship may be criticized as not fully meeting the expectations created by his large experience and ability, but in the management of his private affairs he was very successful, saving his earnings, making good investments, and up to the beginning of the war accumulating a large property.

Many persons, themselves of no mean ability, rank Robert Toombs as among the greatest men intellectually that the country has produced.

Howell Cobb.

Another Georgian must not be omitted from these sketches, for he was probably more popular than either of the two described and deserves lasting honor from the state he loved and served so well. Howell Cobb was a remarkable man, not so scholarly as his younger brother, T. R. R., nor so studious or diligent as Stephens or Toombs, but with quicker intellect and readier faculty of adaptation, because of resources on unexpected occasions and of what some writers call the genious of common sense. Inclined to corpulency, good humored, amicable, cordial in manner and disposition, with a genial nature giving sway over equals, practical rather than theoretical, he was a devoted husband, an affectionate father, a generous friend and emphatically a people's man. I first knew him in 1840, when I was in college, a fellow student with his brilliant brother and with his future brother-in-law, Luther Judson Glenn. Every Saturday afternoon, in the town hall, was a kind of political debating club, some speakers advocating the election of William Henry Harrison and some Martin Van Buren. That campaign was unique. The financial crisis of 1837 and the depressed condition of the country had created wide-spread dissatisfaction among the people. Van Buren's administration had been marked by some measures which enabled his opponents to arouse popular prejudice and indignation. One Ogle, a congressman, took an inventory of the furniture in the white house and made a demagogical speech about "gold spoons" and other aristocratic belongings. Poinsett, as secretary of war, had recommended a reorganization of the militia, and that was used as the occasion for raising a hue and cry about a "standing army." The Florida war, stubbornly protracted by the Seminole Indians, had increased federal expenditures and there was a rallying cry for "retrenchment and reform." The whigs captured the public fancy by campaign songs of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," and anticipated the "hayseed" delusion by appeals to the farmers. As Harrison was a very worthy countryman, the "log cabin" became the symbol of his party. Miniature cabins were put on wheels and exhibited at public meetings. Coon skins and strings of red pepper were hung outside the door and barrels of "hard cider," profusely distributed, made merry the voters. More important issues were relegated to the background. The debates were very interesting and besides citizens from the town and country, the students attended in large numbers and were zealous partisans of candidates and speakers. Charles Dougherty unaided represented Harrison and the whigs. The democrats had as their advocates Junius Hillyer, Hopkins Holsey, General Harden, Stevens Thomas, William L. Mitchell, Henry R. Jackson and Howell Cobb. Cobb was an impassioned and fluent speaker, deferential to Judge Dougherty, whom he greatly admired, and arousing his friends to a high pitch of enthusiasm. When in congress he was very popular, and had the honor to be elected speaker. His influence was great, especially with his party. The statesmanlike manner in which he discharged his duties raised him, in the opinion of the public, from the position of a clever man into that of an able one. Judging events with calmness and men with correctness, he had a moderation which is said to be the characteristic of true philosophy. The compromise measures growing out of the acquisition of territory from Mexico and the "Wilmot proviso" and the growing nullification by the north of the guaranty for the delivery of fugitive slaves, were not received with universal favor, and many distrustful persons at the south felt that the time for resistance to even enlarging aggressions could not be postponed. In opposition to the extreme course advocated by some southern men a union party was formed in Georgia, and as their candidate, Cobb was elected governor by an overwhelming majority. Buchanan appointed him secretary of the treasury, and no one of superior integrity and patriotism ever held that important post. As a cabinet officer he dispensed, with his noble wife, a liberal hospitality, and many a time L. Q. C. Lamar and myself, both related to Mrs. Cobb, and Hope Hull and others met around the dinner table and were delighted by Governor Cobb's charming reminiscences, and instructed by his wise opinions. When the election of Lincoln demonstrated that under the "irrepressible conflict" the states could not remain half slave holding and half not slave holding, Governor Cobb was not slow in perceiving that there was no hope for justice or constitutional equality for the south, and he favored the co-operative action of the southern states for the protection of their rights and property. Being a deputy to the provisional congress in Montgomery, he was unanimously elected to preside over that body. Strictly parliamentary duties occupied but little of his time, and so his wise counsels and sound judgment and large experience were in much and useful requisition in framing the provisional and permanent constitutions. It is a just compliment to those charters of constitutional liberty that as late as April, 1861, The New York Herald published in full the latter instrument, commended its moderation and wisdom and advised its adoption by the United States as a just settlement of the difficulties between the sections. It may be observed in passing that at the initiation and in the earliest days of the struggle, a number of men, who afterwards were prominent, some of them bitter, almost malignant, in their hostility to the south, were known as, to say the least, sympathizers with the south. Staunton, Generals Thomas, Cochran and Logan were, by rumor, assigned to that position.

When a president of the confederacy was to be chosen by congress, a number of the deputies preferred Governor Cobb for that high and responsible office, but, as Mr. Davis was urged for the place by Mississippians and others, and he had had both civil and military experience, and there was a patriotic purpose to keep down all harmful differences, Mr. Davis's election was acquiesced in, and no one gave him a more cheerful support than Governor Cobb. It is, of course, a purely speculative opinion, not determinable by facts, whether with Cobb as president, the final result would have been different.

MISTAKE OF THE NEGROES.

One of Them Says It Is the Following of Political Office Seekers.

Letter to the New York Herald.

I belong to a race variously designated by "colored," "negro" and "Afro-American," which latter is about as applicable as Anglo-American to a descendant of a Puritan of 1620, since we came along in the same year. The other terms to attempt to define—when the great lexicographers have made such a dismal failure—is uncalled for and unexpected.

The educated of my race get mixed up in politics, and an abnormal desire for office completely unfits them for any good that they are qualified to perform for their race. We desire nothing but the truth according to history as recorded since 1863 and no advice but that which is logical and inspired by human events in the history of all mankind.

The common people of the race have waited since 1876 for one of their so-called leaders to come out boldly and declare the truth as it is and advise them of the best course to pursue in the face of facts undeniable; but our leaders think more of the offices than of their people, and therefore some ridiculous and disgraceful utterances escape their polished lips. They seem unmindful of the degradation their words bring to their own door as individuals, for it is a fact that many think their words the measure of their wisdom, and therefor deduce one or all of the following conclusions: "The educated colored citizen is a failure," "Inferiority is characteristic in the race, and no amount of training can improve it," and "Incapacity and degeneracy is proven by the educated among the black Americans."

Let me say that the sayings and doings of our educated are not the measure of their wisdom, but the measure of their desire to please the politicians and line up to the public crib. The disgrace to the common people of the race lies in the fact that we take the sophistry and childish nonsense seriously, and the disgrace is in proportion to the number of the dominant race who believe the common people are so credulous as to accept the vague and selfish teachings of those who would throw away their stamina, manhood and race pride for the purpose of securing a political office, which perhaps would pay less than a strict application to their profession in civil life.

Now, some one who has no desire in politics but the honest administration of office and strict and impartial enforcement of the laws must rise up out of his obscurity and declare to the people the situation in its true light. The educated man will not, for it appears that before he arrives home from college he in some supernatural way manages to get bound hand and foot. If a lawyer, his eye is fixed on the stake "judge." If a doctor, the goal is "city doctor." Then, of course, the party from which he expects these plums is to be supported though the heavens fall and our country be wiped from the map.

I confess that the colored citizen has clung to party with an undignified tenacity which has brought upon his head the disgust of his friends and the bitterest hatred of his enemies. In his blind partisanship he went to the polls, spilling blood along the path, only to find that when his party was certain it could get along without him, he was abandoned. He had forgotten that all he had was received by force of circumstances, and he must let the office seekers look on if they will; but he must take an independent stand, ready to rebuke any party that offers an indignity or fails to do its whole duty to all citizens.

Party love, party humanitarianism, party justice are political fallacies, and hence the ridiculousness of saying dents of love that never existed. Oh, that I had the eloquence of a Bacon or a Patrick Henry! How I would plead for chance in all the industries of this great country! I would beg for the equal show that other races have in all the trades extant, and I would use all my powers to discourage my people from throwing away valuable time and effort chasing the office seeking crowd. And when the time comes that colored men are found in the industries and known and respected as independent in politics as any other race or creed, then, and not until then, will there in no "race problem." Each individual will have found the solution for himself. ALPHEUS A. POOLE.

Detroit, Mich., January 15, 1899.

Indorses The Constitution.

From The Bainbridge, Ga., Democrat.

The Atlanta Constitution seems to be particularly anxious to impress upon the minds of the people the necessity of going into the stock-raising business. This seems to be a good idea, and the people would do well to try it, as there is only a small cost attached, and "any old thing" will beat cotton.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

Chief Justice William L. Chambers, whose recent decision in regard to the disputed right of succession to the kingship of Samoa has become the bone of so much contention in that quarter, was born in Columbus, Ga. Early in life he took up his residence in Alabama, where he engaged in the practice of law with marked success. In 1893 he was sent to Samoa by the United States government to see what he could do in the way of straightening out the jumble



SAMOAN CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAM L. CHAMBERS.

of Samoan politics, and so well did he succeed in the matter that the president made him one of the Samoan comissioners. On his return to the United States his work was highly praised, and Germany and Great Britain at once acquiesced in his appointment. When a vacancy occurred on the Samoan bench the talented southerner was at once consulted by the president with a view to his return to the islands as the supreme judge. The appointment was in no sense a political affair. Mr. Chambers consented, and he has since ruled as the judicial representative of the three great powers.

Since the republican party controls the general assembly of West Virginia by one majority on joint ballot, it is reasonably certain that the next United States senator from that state will be chosen from the republican ranks. Present indications point to the election of Hon. N. B. Scott,



HON. N. B. SCOTT.

who is one of the stanchest party men in the state, and who is universally popular. Mr. Scott is at present in the service of the federal government, holding the office of commissioner of internal revenue, with headquarters at Charleston, W. Va. On Friday of last week he was declared the nominee of the republican caucus of the state legislature, and although some unforeseen complication may delay matters, it is likely that he will be elected ultimately.

Following upon the retirement of Dr. Lyman Abbott from the pulpit of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, comes the announcement that Dr. Gustav Gottheil, one of the most distinguished Hebrew divines in the United States, is unable, on account of the infirmities of advanced age, to perform the active work of ministerng to the flock of Temple Emanuel in New York. Several days ago a committeee was appointed to confer with Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago, in regard to accepting the position so long and so ably filled by Dr. Gottheil. If Dr.



DR. GOTTHEIL, of New York.

Hirsch accepts the position, Dr. Gottheil will still remain pastor emeritus of the church. Dr. Hirsch enjoys the distinction of being one of the most eloquent and scholarly of American Hebrews. He is pastor of Sinai Temple in Chicago, where he has labored continuously for twenty-five years past, and is professor of ancient languages in the University of Chicago. Since Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, who is booked to succeed Dr. Lyman Abbott in the pulpit of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, also hails from Chicago, it begins to look as if that market is destined to acquire prominence in fresh lines of distinction.

According to the Washington correspondent of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Congressman Dingley was wholly unable to appreciate a joke, despite his great intellectual powers. His turn of mind was grave and serious. He appeared to be almost destitute of a sense of humor. Above all, he could not understand or enjoy a joke at his own expense. In the argot of sporting circles, he could not "stand the gaff." An amusing instance of this was witnessed when Jerry Simpson, the erstwhile sockless statesman of the sagebush savannas, found out and called the attention of the house to the fact that the silk hat which adorned the head of the chairman of the ways and means committee, and father of the Dingley bill, bore the stamp of a London maker. The house roared at Mr. Dingley's expense. He essayed to reply in serious fashion. This tickled the house more than ever, and it laughed consumedly. His labored explanation, made in all seriousness, as to how he, the champion of protection and home industries, came to buy a London-made hat, struck the members as funnier than one of Private John Allen's stories. Mr. Dingley became flustered and, with an almost incoherent exclamation about Simpson's "talking through his hat," which phrase he had heard or read without any distinct idea of its application, he abandoned his attempt at an explanation.

TAX COMMISSION MEETS, ELECTS OFFICERS AND ADJOURNS TILL JUNE

Session in the Senate Yesterday Was for Purpose of Organization and Outlining Commission's Work.

ELLIS AND WIGHT, CHAIRMEN

B. M. Blackburn Elected to Important Post of Secretary of Commission.

SPEAKER LITTLE TALKS OF TAXES

Work of Commission Is of Such Magnitude That Time Is Needed for the Members to Thoroughly Acquaint Themselves with Its Details.

The new state tax commission appointed under the Ellis resolution to investigate and revise the tax system of Georgia, met for the first time in the senate chamber yesterday at noon.

Every member of the commission was present and prepared to take hold of the work imposed by the general assembly, which will consume the greater part, if not the entire time, of the commission before the next session of the legislature.

After outlining in some degree the line of investigation to be pursued by the commissioners separately, and instructing the secretary with regard to the statistics to be prepared, the commission, on motion of Mr. Freeman, of Coweta, adjourned to meet again as a committee of the whole on June 26th.

Realizing the scope and character of the work ahead of the commission, the members were unanimous in agreeing that before any steps could be taken to frame amendments to the tax laws, it would be essential for the commissioners to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the subject. To this end the secretary was instructed to provide the commission at the earliest possible moment with copies of the tax laws of every state in the union, as well as the acts relating to the subject passed by the general assembly of the state since 1890.

Addresses were made to the commission by Speaker John D. Little and others, in which the condition of the present tax laws of the state was deplored and every member was made to realize the importance of the task that had been assigned them by the legislature.

Commission Comes to Order.

The members of the joint commission of the house and senate reached the city Sunday evening and were in their seats when the body was called to order yesterday at noon. The following well known senators and representatives composing the commission responded to their names:

President W. A. Dodson, of the senate.
Speaker John D. Little, of the house.
Senator Ed L. Wight, of Dougherty.
Senator R. T. Fouche, of Floyd.
Senator Sim T. Blalock, of Fayette.
Representative Roland Ellis, of Bibb.
Representative Robert W. Freeman, of Coweta.
Representative M. L. Johnson, of Bartow.
Representative A. O. Blalock, of Fayette.
Representative T. W. Hardwick, of Washington.

Prior to the opening of the joint session the members of the house held a short caucus with reference to the chairmanship of the commission and it was soon announced as the result of the deliberation of the representatives that the chairmanship was to be made a joint one.

In calling the commission to order, President Dodson said:

"The impression seems to have gained ground that I am a candidate for the chairmanship of the commission. Such has never been my desire and after a short conference with Speaker Little, whose name also has been connected with the chairmanship, we have agreed that it would be entirely unparliamentary, as we are only ex-officio members of the body, to receive the position of chairman of the commission."

Ellis and Wight, Chairmen.

Representative Freeman, of Coweta, rose at the close of the words of President Dodson and nominated Senator Ed L. Wight and Representative Roland Ellis, of Bibb, for the chairmanship. The nominations were seconded by Senator Blalock, of Fayette, and Senator Wight and Representative Ellis were elected to the joint chairmanship without opposition.

In assuming the chair, Senator Wight expressed thanks to the commission for the compliment paid him and also extended thanks in behalf of Representative Ellis. He spoke of the vast amount of work ahead of the commission and referred to it as labor of a character that would attract the eyes of the whole state. He expressed the opinion that the commission would, upon the conclusion of its labors, have prepared a report to the legislature that would meet with general approval and be the means of putting the tax system upon a better and fairer basis than it had ever been before.

Blackburn Elected Secretary.

Speaker Little was of the opinion that the commission would need the services of a secretary, as the reports to be drafted would be exhaustive and more than any member of the body would be willing to undertake. President Dodson, of the senate, placed in nomination the name of B. M. Blackburn for secretary and the nomination was seconded by Speaker Little. Mr. Blackburn was chosen secretary unanimously and without opposition. A discussion followed as to the remuneration to be received by the secretary for his services and it was finally agreed, upon motion of Speaker Little, to advance to the secretary the sum of $4 a day, with the understanding that if the services of the secretary were found to be very arduous, that he would be permitted to send in his bill for the proper amount at the next session of the legislature.

President Dodson moved that the commission hear an address on the subject of state taxes from Speaker Little, whom he said had made a careful study of the subject recently.

Speaker Little Talks.

Speaker John D. Little, of Muskogee, said that the commission had been called together at this early date for the purpose of organization and also to may out to some degree the work ahead of the commissin. in discussin the present system of taxation, the speaker said:

"In almost every proposition concerning taxation there are considerations, legal and otherwise, that will demand most thorough attention. Personally, I am of the opinion that the poorest form of taxation is that where every person is his own tax assessor.

"In order to get properly to the work to which we have been assigned, it will be necessary in the first place for each member of the commission to make a careful and exhaustive study of the subject of taxation, not only in Georgia, but in other states.

"My idea is, therefore, that it is the duty of this body not to get together with a view of remedying evils at once, but rather to make a careful sturv of tax laws in other states and by comparing them with the law in force here, be able to point out errors and abuses and be ready to correct them when we meet together again.

"After adjourning it will be necessary to come together only in the early summer, and ample time will be given to each member to make a careful and useful study of the subject at hand.

"The first thing for the commission to do is to have all the data on the subject of taxation that can be obtained." Speaker Little explained that it would be easy to get the tax laws of all the states in the union codified by themselves, and took occasion to call attention to the fact that while other states had their tax laws so codified, Georgia had never done so, and it would be necessary therefore to go through the code in order to reach the different enactments on taxation.

President Dodson stated that in his opinion the suggestions offered by Speaker Little were very appropriate, and that it would be futile for the commission to go to work with the object of reforming the tax laws before each member had made a close study of the different systems in the country. He thought it would be best to authorize the secretary to furnish copies of the tax laws of the different states in the union to each member of the commission.

Chairman Wight said that he had listened with interest to the plans for the best way to approach the subject of taxation, and knew of no way that would answer the purpose so well as that suggested by Speaker Little.

Equalization Law Inadequate.

Reference was made during the discussion to the equalization law of 1891, by Mr. Hardwick, of Washington, who desired that a copy of the law be sent to each member of the commission for use as reference. Speaker Little handled the equalization law of 1891 without gloves. He said he did not know the name of its framer, but he knew that it was wholly inadequate for the purposes for which it had been framed. He said:

"Flaws are found in it at every turn, and it has never met with the satisfaction that its framer evidently intended." He thought it would be useful as the means of understanding more clearly the evils in the laws, and moved that the secretary be instructed to send to the member all legislation on the subject of taxes since 1890.

After some discussion as to the manner in which the commission should proceed with its work a resolution was introduced by Representative Hardwick, of Washington, embodying practically the views expressed by Speaker Little and President Dodson.

The following is the resolution adopted unanimously by the commission:

Resolved by the joint committee of the senate and house, composing the tax commission:

1. That the secretary of this commission be requested at the earliest possible moment to procure for the use of the members of this commission ten copies of the tax laws of the various states of the union and of the financial reports of the different states and send a copy to each member of the commission.

2. That the treasurer of the state be requested to furnish the secretary of this commission with sufficient funds to defray whatever expenses may be necessary to procure these laws and reports.

3. That a copy of the report of the comptroller general of this state for the year 1891 while the old tax assessment law was in force in Georgia and of the comptroller's report for the year immediately following the year said tax assessment law was in force in Georgia be sent to each member of this commission by the secretary.

4. That the secretary be requested to procure and send to each member of this commission copies of all bills on the subject of tax reforms pending in either house of the general assembly.

The following amendments to the resolu-

Continued on Seventh Page.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES COMPOSING THE TAX COMMISSION.


PRESIDENT DODSON.


SPEAKER LITTLE.


CHAIRMAN WIGHT.


SENATOR FOUCHE.


SENATOR BLALOCK.


CHAIRMAN ELLIS.


REPRESENTATIVE BLALOCK.


REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON.


REPRESENTATIVE FREEMAN.


REPRESENTATIVE HARDWICK.

RECEIVER ASKED FOR THE ATLANTA NATIONAL B. AND L. ASSOCIATION

He Alleges Insolvency Which He Claims Is Due to Mismanagement of the Business of the Company.

THE ALLEGATIONS ARE DENIED

Secretary Goldsmith Says the Bill for Receiver Emanates from Malice.

JOHNSTON'S RESIGNATION IS ASKED

President Atkins Says Association Is Solvent and Exhibits Statement To Show This—Hearing Will Occur Thursday Afternoon.

A bill asking for a receiver for the Atlanta National Building and Loan Association has been filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court. Judge Lumpkin has granted a temporary restraining order and set a hearing for next Thursday afternoon upon the question as to whether he will make the injunction permanent and appoint a receiver. The plaintiff in the bill is the former general counsel and director, Malcolm Johnston. He is represented by H. C. Peeples and Hoke Smith.

The officers of the association and the attorneys representing them say the bill has no merit.

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Attached to the plaintiff's bill is a list of the real estate held by the association and the values of it. Mr. Goldsmith said some of it, valued at $250, had been sold for $500, and other portions appraised at 50 per cent more than the amount set down in the petition.

What the Attorneys Say.

The association has employed Messrs. Dorsey, Brewster & Howell and Ellis, Wimbish & Ellis as counsel to defend it against the bill flued by Mr. Johnston.

When asked yesterday concerning this understanding of the bill and the situation of the association as it will be shown on the approaching trial, the attorneys said:

"The main charge in the bill is that of insolvency, and coupled with it comes the allegation of paying out excessive amounts to withdrawing members, and incidentally are set out alleged mismanagement by his co-directors. We have carefully gone over the facts as they appear from the books and statements of the officers and have every confidence in our ability to show to the court that the institution is solvent and has been well managed.

"It is true that a large number of members have been paid the withdrawal value of their stock and that they have done well as members of the association, but it does not follow that those who have remained will not do equally as well, or perhaps better. The officers, who have studied the building and loan business for years, say that they confidently expect to do better for those who remain than for those who withdraw; but they are, under the new by-laws, decreasing withdrawal values as a matter of precaution. We expect to show that the assets are valuable, that the business is being conducted on strictly building and loan principles, and there is absolutely no necessity for a receivership."

BUSINESS HELPS NO. 7.

We Are Gratified

At the compliment paid our work by The Inland Printer, of Chicago, the recognized authority on Printing. Commenting upon a few random specimens of our work, it says in the last issue:

"There is not a poor specimen in your large parcel of commercial work. They are all of an excellent class."

We never show partiality in our work—turning out a good job for one man and a poor one for another. There's a uniformity about the work done here, and we use our best efforts on every job undertaken. There's a vast difference between good Printing and the other kind. Some people are not familiar with the different grades, but we are doing a great deal toward the adoption of the best by the leading business houses of Atlanta and vicinity. Possibly you are tired of the indifferent quality of Printing which has been imposed upon you. If the best isn't too good for you, come to us for relief.

The Foote & Davies Company.

EVERYTHING IN PRINTING.

'Phone 1470. 65 East Alabama Street.

Just Opened

A New Line of

Fancy Shirts.

See Them.

The Gay Co.

"YOU WILL FIND IT AT

Kamper's."

A small shipment of that delicious

H. H.

(Holly Hill.)

All-Pork Sausage

Made only from select pig pork, fattened on corn and buttermilk.

6-Pound Cans Only 75 Cents

The Best Tea and Coffee Store

79 and 81 Peachtree St.

Sign of the Coffee Pot.

For Love Tokens



APPLY TO

Maier & Berkele,

Jewelers, 31 Whitehall St.

Five Per Cent Loans

ON BUSINESS PROPERTY.

SIX PER CENT LOANS

ON RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Seven Per Cent Loans on Improved Farms.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN,

405-406-407 Gould Building.

One-Third Off Men's Hats.
One-Third Off Men's Suits.
One-Third Off Boys' Suits.
One-Third Off Boys' Overcoats.
One-Third Off Men's Overcoats.
One-Third Off Men's Underwear.

Who ever heard of such sweeping reductions—one-third less than regular price on almost every line we carry? But the policy of this house ever has been to rid our shelves of all goods at the end of each season. This year it was harder to do than usual—due to our factory in Baltimore overmaking. But you are the gainer if you come soon, which you had better do, for the moment our stock is in normal shape back we will go to regular prices. Then they are about one-fourth less than competition—due to being makers, not merely retailers.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments.

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street. Washington, corner Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS.

OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA---15-17 WHITEHALL

Creeping Consumption

Do not think for a single moment that consumption will ever strike you a sudden blow. It does not come that way.

It creeps its way along.

First, you think it is a little cold; nothing but a little hacking cough; then a little loss in weight; then a harder cough; then the fever and the night sweats.

The suddenness comes when you have a hemorrhage.

Better stop the disease while it is yet creeping.

You can do it with

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

You first notice that you cough less. The pressure on the chest is lifted. That feeling of suffocation is removed. A cure is hastened by placing one of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster over the Chest.

A Book Free.

It is on the Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Write us Freely.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly receive, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address,

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

TAX COMMISSION MEETS, ELECTS OFFICERS AND ADJOURNS TILL JUNE

Session in the Senate Yesterday Was for Purpose of Organization and Outlining Commission's Work.

ELLIS AND WIGHT, CHAIRMEN

B. M. Blackburn Elected to Important Post of Secretary of Commission.

SPEAKER LITTLE TALKS OF TAXES

Work of Commission Is of Such Magnitude That Time Is Needed for the Members to Thoroughly Acquaint Themselves with Its Details.

The new state tax commission appointed under the Ellis resolution to investigate and revise the tax system of Georgia, met for the first time in the senate chamber yesterday at noon.

Every member of the commission was present and prepared to take hold of the work imposed by the general assembly, which will consume the greater part, if not the entire time, of the commission before the next session of the legislature.

After outlining in some degree the line of investigation to be pursued by the commissioners separately, and instructing the secretary with regard to the statistics to be prepared, the commission, on motion of Mr. Freeman, of Coweta, adjourned to meet again as a committee of the whole on June 26th.

Realizing the scope and character of the work ahead of the commission, the members were unanimous in agreeing that before any steps could be taken to frame amendments to the tax laws, it would be essential for the commissioners to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the subject. To this end the secretary was instructed to provide the commission at the earliest possible moment with copies of the tax laws of every state in the union, as well as the acts relating to the subject passed by the general assembly of the state since 1890.

Addresses were made to the commission by Speaker John D. Little and others, in which the condition of the present tax laws of the state was deplored and every member was made to realize the importance of the task that had been assigned them by the legislature.

Commission Comes to Order.

The members of the joint commission of the house and senate reached the city Sunday evening and were in their seats when the body was called to order yesterday at noon. The following well known senators and representatives composing the commission responded to their names:

President W. A. Dodson, of the senate.
Speaker John D. Little, of the house.
Senator Ed L. Wight, of Dougherty.
Senator R. T. Fouche, of Floyd.
Senator Sim T. Blalock, of Fayette.
Representative Roland Ellis, of Bibb.
Representative Robert W. Freeman, of Coweta.
Representative M. L. Johnson, of Bartow.
Representative A. O. Blalock, of Fayette.
Representative T. W. Hardwick, of Washington.

Prior to the opening of the joint session the members of the house held a short caucus with reference to the chairmanship of the commission and it was soon announced as the result of the deliberation of the representatives that the chairmanship was to be made a joint one.

In calling the commission to order, President Dodson said:

"The impression seems to have gained ground that I am a candidate for the chairmanship of the commission. Such has never been my desire and after a short conference with Speaker Little, whose name also has been connected with the chairmanship, we have agreed that it would be entirely unparliamentary, as we are only ex-officio members of the body, to receive the position of chairman of the commission."

Ellis and Wight, Chairmen.

Representative Freeman, of Coweta, rose at the close of the words of President Dodson and nominated Senator Ed L. Wight and Representative Roland Ellis, of Bibb, for the chairmanship. The nominations were seconded by Senator Blalock, of Fayette, and Senator Wight and Representative Ellis were elected to the joint chairmanship without opposition.

In assuming the chair, Senator Wight expressed thanks to the commission for the compliment paid him and also extended thanks in behalf of Representative Ellis. He spoke of the vast amount of work ahead of the commission and referred to it as labor of a character that would attract the eyes of the whole state. He expressed the opinion that the commission would, upon the conclusion of its labors, have prepared a report to the legislature that would meet with general approval and be the means of putting the tax system upon a better and fairer basis than it had ever been before.

Blackburn Elected Secretary.

Speaker Little was of the opinion that the commission would need the services of a secretary, as the reports to be drafted would be exhaustive and more than any member of the body would be willing to undertake. President Dodson, of the senate, placed in nomination the name of B. M. Blackburn for secretary and the nomination was seconded by Speaker Little. Mr. Blackburn was chosen secretary unanimously and without opposition. A discussion followed as to the remuneration to be received by the secretary for his services and it was finally agreed, upon motion of Speaker Little, to advance to the secretary the sum of $4 a day, with the understanding that if the services of the secretary were found to be very arduous, that he would be permitted to send in his bill for the proper amount at the next session of the legislature.

President Dodson moved that the commission hear an address on the subject of state taxes from Speaker Little, whom he said had made a careful study of the subject recently.

Speaker Little Talks.

Speaker John D. Little, of Muskogee, said that the commission had been called together at this early date for the purpose of organization and also to may out to some degree the work ahead of the commissin. In discussin the present system of taxation, the speaker said:

"In almost every proposition concerning taxation there are considerations, legal and otherwise, that will demand most thorough attention. Personally, I am of the opinion that the poorest form of taxation is that where every person is his own tax assessor.

"In order to get properly to the work to which we have been assigned, it will be necessary in the first place for each member of the commission to make a careful and exhaustive study of the subject of taxation, not only in Georgia, but in other states.

"My idea is, therefore, that it is the duty of this body not to get together with a view of remedying evils at once, but rather to make a careful sturv of tax laws in other states and by comparing them with the law in force here, be able to point out errors and abuses and be ready to correct them when we meet together again.

"After adjourning it will be necessary to come together only in the early summer, and ample time will be given to each member to make a careful and useful study of the subject at hand.

"The first thing for the commission to do is to have all the data on the subject of taxation that can be obtained." Speaker Little explained that it would be easy to get the tax laws of all the states in the union codified by themselves, and took occasion to call attention to the fact that while other states had their tax laws so codified, Georgia had never done so, and it would be necessary therefore to go through the code in order to reach the different enactments on taxation.

President Dodson stated that in his opinion the suggestions offered by Speaker Little were very appropriate, and that it would be futile for the commission to go to work with the object of reforming the tax laws before each member had made a close study of the different systems in the country. He thought it would be best to authorize the secretary to furnish copies of the tax laws of the different states in the union to each member of the commission.

Chairman Wight said that he had listened with interest to the plans for the best way to approach the subject of taxation, and knew of no way that would answer the purpose so well as that suggested by Speaker Little.

Equalization Law Inadequate.

Reference was made during the discussion to the equalization law of 1891, by Mr. Hardwick, of Washington, who desired that a copy of the law be sent to each member of the commission for use as reference. Speaker Little handled the equalization law of 1891 without gloves. He said he did not know the name of its framer, but he knew that it was wholly inadequate for the purposes for which it had been framed. He said:

"Flaws are found in it at every turn, and it has never met with the satisfaction that its framer evidently intended." He thought it would be useful as the means of understanding more clearly the evils in the laws, and moved that the secretary be instructed to send to the member all legislation on the subject of taxes since 1890.

After some discussion as to the manner in which the commission should proceed with its work a resolution was introduced by Representative Hardwick, of Washington, embodying practically the views expressed by Speaker Little and President Dodson.

The following is the resolution adopted unanimously by the commission:

Resolved by the joint committee of the senate and house, composing the tax commission:

1. That the secretary of this commission be requested at the earliest possible moment to procure for the use of the members of this commission ten copies of the tax laws of the various states of the union and of the financial reports of the different states and send a copy to each member of the commission.

2. That the treasurer of the state be requested to furnish the secretary of this commission with sufficient funds to defray whatever expenses may be necessary to procure these laws and reports.

3. That a copy of the report of the comptroller general of this state for the year 1891 while the old tax assessment law was in force in Georgia and of the comptroller's report for the year immediately following the year said tax assessment law was in force in Georgia be sent to each member of this commission by the secretary.

4. That the secretary be requested to procure and send to each member of this commission copies of all bills on the subject of tax reforms pending in either house of the general assembly.

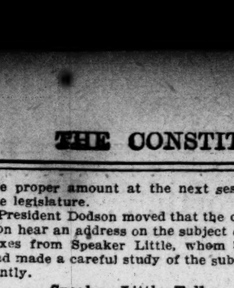
The following amendments to the resolu-

Continued on Seventh Page.

SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES COMPOSING THE TAX COMMISSION.



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SPEAKER LITTLE.



CHAIRMAN WIGHT.



SENATOR FOUCHE.



SENATOR BLALOCK.



CHAIRMAN ELLIS.



REPRESENTATIVE BLALOCK.



REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON.



REPRESENTATIVE FREEMAN.



REPRESENTATIVE HARDWICK.

RECEIVER ASKED FOR THE ATLANTA NATIONAL B. AND L. ASSOCIATION

He Alleges Insolvency Which He Claims Is Due to Mismanagement of the Business of the Company.

THE ALLEGATIONS ARE DENIED

Secretary Goldsmith Says the Bill for Receiver Emanates from Malice.

JOHNSTON'S RESIGNATION IS ASKED

President Atkins Says Association Is Solvent and Exhibits Statement To Show This—Hearing Will Occur Thursday Afternoon.

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"Had Mr. Johnston faithfully performed his duties in this matter, it is my opinon that the association would not have had one-half the amount of real estate in the assets.

"Mr. Johnston evidently realized the fact for some months past that he would be succeeded in his office, and hence it is that he takes this step. I am sure that if he had been retained in his position he would never have filed this bill. It is not in the interest of the stockholders that he moves in this matter, but purely from a selfish motive."

Attached to the plaintiff's bill is a list of the real estate held by the association and the values of it. Mr. Goldsmith said some of it, valued at $250, had been sold for $500, and other portions appraised at 50 per cent more than the amount set down in the petition.

What the Attorneys Say.

The association has employed Messrs. Dorsey, Brewster & Howell and Ellis, Wimbish & Ellis as counsel to defend it against the bill flued by Mr. Johnston.

When asked yesterday concerning this understanding of the bill and the situation of the association as it will be shown on the approaching trial, the attorneys said:

"The main charge in the bill is that of insolvency, and coupled with it comes the allegation of paying out excessive amounts to withdrawing members, and incidentally are set out alleged mismanagement by his co-directors. We have carefully gone over the facts as they appear from the books and statements of the officers and have every confidence in our ability to show to the court that the institution is solvent and has been well managed.

"It is true that a large number of members have been paid the withdrawal value of their stock and that they have done well as members of the association, but it does not follow that those who have remained will not do equally as well, or perhaps better. The officers, who have studied the building and loan business for years, say that they confidently expect to do better for those who remain than for those who withdraw; but they are, under the new by-laws, decreasing withdrawal values as a matter of precaution. We expect to show that the assets are valuable, that the business is being conducted on strictly building and loan principles, and there is absolutely no necessity for a receivership."

BUSINESS HELPS NO. 7.

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At the compliment paid our work by The Inland Printer, of Chicago, the recognized authority on Printing. Commenting upon a few random specimens of our work, it says in the last issue:

"There is not a poor specimen in your large parcel of commercial work. They are all of an excellent class."

We never show partiality in our work—turning out a good job for one man and a poor one for another. There's a uniformity about the work done here, and we use our best efforts on every job undertaken. There's a vast difference between good Printing and the other kind. Some people are not familiar with the different grades, but we are doing a great deal toward the adoption of the best by the leading business houses of Atlanta and vicinity. Possibly you are tired of the indifferent quality of Printing which has been imposed upon you. If the best isn't too good for you, come to us for relief.

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It creeps its way along.

First, you think it is a little cold; nothing but a little hacking cough; then a little loss in weight; then a harder cough; then the fever and the night sweats.

The suddenness comes when you have a hemorrhage.

Better stop the disease while it is yet creeping.

You can do it with

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

You first notice that you cough less. The pressure on the chest is lifted. That feeling of suffocation is removed. A cure is hastened by placing one of

Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster over the Chest.

A Book Free.

It is on the Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Write us Freely.

If you have any complaint whatever and desire the best medical advice you can possibly receive, write the doctor freely. You will receive a prompt reply, without cost. Address,

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For Love Tokens



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See Them.

The Gay Co.

"YOU WILL FIND IT AT

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A small shipment of that delicious

H. H.

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All-Pork Sausage

Made only from select pig pork, fattened on corn and buttermilk.

6-Pound Cans Only 75 Cents

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79 and 81 Peachtree St.

Sign of the Coffee Pot.

Five Per Cent Loans

ON BUSINESS PROPERTY.

SIX PER CENT LOANS

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Seven Per Cent Loans on Improved Farms.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN,

405-406-407 Gould Building.

One-Third Off Men's Hats.
One-Third Off Men's Suits.
One-Third Off Boys' Suits.
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One-Third Off Men's Overcoats.
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Who ever heard of such sweeping reductions—one-third less than regular price on almost every line we carry? But the policy of this house ever has been to rid our shelves of all goods at the end of each season. This year it was harder to do than usual—due to our factory in Baltimore overmaking. But you are the gainer if you come soon, which you had better do, for the moment our stock is in normal shape back we will go to regular prices. Then they are about one-fourth less than competition—due to being makers, not merely retailers.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments.

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street. Washington, corner Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS.

OUR ONLY STORE IN ATLANTA---15-17 WHITEHALL

TWO ARE CHARGED WITH ROBBERY

Wilson and Faulkner Arrested by Deputy Sheriff Buchanan.

MERCHANTS MADE CHARGES

Said the Men Obtained Money from Them In Making Change.

BOTH DECLARE THEY ARE INNOCENT

They Were Riding Toward Atlanta in Buggy When Arrested—Buchanan Rode After Them on Bare-Backed Horse—What the Officers Say.

Two white men driving a jaded black horse hitched to a buggy bespattered with mud, and an officer riding a bareback horse in hot pursuit, was the exciting scene which was witnessed on the road from Kirkwood to the city yesterday afternoon just before dark.

The men registered themselves at the police barracks as Henry Wilson, aged twenty-four and Charles Faulkner, aged forty-four. Their adventures during the afternoon drive, as related by a DeKalb officer, makes an interesting story. The alleged absentmindedness of the two men in the small matter of making change, the easy way they are said to have had of getting bills mixed up, much to the financial embarrassment of the other party, and the wild and daring bareback ride of Deputy Sheriff Buchanan, of DeKalb county, to overtake the two men and notify them of their alleged reckless disregard of the propriety of changing money correctly, and the officer's subsequent determination to impress this upon their minds by a legal process, are the main features of the episode.

Early yesterday morning Wilson and Faulkner, both being stylishly dressed and with pleasing and engaging manners, called at a livery stable on West Hunter street, and hired a horse and buggy for which they agreed to pay $2.50.

The couple drove out toward Decatur, and the next thing heard of them they were making purchases in some of the stores along the route, and it is charged that they secured several five and ten dollar bills by a flim-flam game. Just how the supposed game was worked even the alleged victims cannot now tell. All they know was that a couple of cigars or a can of corn beef or some other cheap article was purchased and a bill offered in payment.

While the change was being made the purchaser, who appears to have been Wilson in each case, said something, it is claimed, about having the exact change while he did not know before that he had, and then there followed an exchange of coin and the bills which is said to have bewildered the shopmen and resulted in the losing of five or ten dollars. It is said by those causing the arrest that it took the victim several minutes to realize what had occurred, and by the time he found out that he had been fooled, the two men were far away in the buggy.

One of the stores in which Wilson and Faulkner are said to have flim-flammed a five dollar bill was that of L. C. Cassell in Kirkwood. Another store was that of Robert Hardin in Edgewood where a ten dollar bill was secured, so it is charged.

Deputy Sheriff Buchanan happened to be in Hardin's store when the game was said to have been worked and as soon as he was informed of the alleged robbery he jumped upon a bareback horse and dashed out after the men, who, the officer states, were driving the horse as fast as he could go through the heavy mud.

The Arrest Is Made.

While Buchanan was chasing the two men in the buggy a telephone message was sent to the police barracks informing Call officers Covington and Chosewood of what had occured. They went out on their bicycles to head off the buggy.

Buchanan overtook the men at the same time Bicycle Policeman Dorsey came up, and the arrest of the men occured within the city limits.

At the police barracks the men were charged with robbery, and warrants will be sworn out for them this morning in DeKalb county. Wilson and Faulkner showed signs of the ride they had taken, for their clothes were covered with clay. The horse was very tired and the buggy was spattered with mud from tire to top.

The prisoners denied that they had swindled anybody. Faulkner said that he had resided in Atlanta for six years and sold eyeglasses for a living. A case of eyeglasses were found in the buggy under the seat. Only two or three dollars were found on his person.

Wilson said he had been in Atlanta a month and came here from New Orleans. He claimed to be in partnership with Faulkner. About $14 in cash was taken from his pockets.

Among Faulkner's effects were seven or eight one cent coins glued together with a square hole drilled into one side, and a tin dice box. He explained that with this outfit he did a neat little trick to amuse the audience when selling eyeglasses on the streets.

Who the Two Men Are.

Wilson was dressed in the latest style and seems to be a young man of excellent address. Faulkner is older and was also well dressed.

Aside from dening they had swindled anybody the men had nothing to say.

The owner of the horse and buggy was notified and the team was sent after. They said the horse had been hired to Faulkner at 10 o'clock in the morning. Deputy Buchanan telephoned the police barracks late last night that he had ascertained that Wilson and Faulkner had robbed nearly every storekeeper from Stone Mountain to Atlanta.

The two men will be arraigned before Justice W. C. Arnold in Edgewood this morning.



Don't Do This

Don't take internal medicines before the little one comes. They endanger the health of both mother and babe.

MOTHER'S FRIEND, the good and long-tried external liniment, will relieve the early distress and the later pains better than anything else in the world. Its good effects are most marked not only before childbirth, but during the ordeal itself and afterward. Distress is overcome by it—pains lessened—labor shortened—and subsequent dangers avoided.

Sold by Druggists for $1 a bottle.

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THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.



CAPTAIN JOHN MILLEDGE.

He Has Been Quite Ill at His Residence in This City, but Was Better Last Night.

CAPTAIN MILLEDGE IS QUITE ILL

Has Been Confined to His Bed for Some Time.

NERVOUS DEPRESSION CAUSE

At Times He Has Failed To Recognize Those About Him.

HEALTH HAS BEEN FAILING FOR MONTHS

His Physicians Say That While He Is in a Precarious State, There Is No Immediate Cause for Alarm.

At a late hour last night the condition of Captain John Milledge, who has been critically ill at his home on Trinity avenue, for some time past, was improved. His physicians say that while he is quite ill, his present condition is not alarming.

Captain Milledge has been failing in health for some time, and such was his state that his mother, Mrs. John Milledge, came from her home in Forsyth last September to be near him. He has been suffering from nervous depression, and has been delirious at times There were moments when he failed to recognize those about him, and talked in a rambling manner. His wife and mother are constantly at his bedside, and throughout the night he has the attentions of a trained nurse.

Some years ago Captain Milledge lost the sight of one of his eyes, and he has never quite recovered from the shock occasioned by this calamity. His vision has been failing steadily, until several months ago he lost his sight altogether. The loss of sight had a depressing effect upon his general health, and for several weeks he has been in a precarious condition.

During the civil war Captain Milledge was an officer in Blodgett's battery and served throughout the strife with that command. He was a daring fighter and greatly loved his men. He was for years prominently connected with the confederate veterans, and took great interest in the proceedings of the association.

For many years he has occupied a place of prominence at the Georgia bar, and has practiced law in Atlanta since he took up his residence here shortly after the war. About eight years ago he was appointed state librarian, and held that position of trust up to two years ago. Several years ago he married his second wife, Miss Mary Gresham, of Waynesboro.

Captain John Milledge was born April 7, 1837, at Augusta, and first attended school at St. Timothy's hall, near Baltimore. While at school he was known as a diligent student and lover of military matters. He returned to his home in Augusta and later attended the Georgia Military institute at Marietta, from which he graduated with honors. After his graduation he practiced law with success in his native town, and at the outbreak of the civil war was appointed first lieutenant of the First Georgia regiment by Governor Brown.

After the war he settled in Virginia, following his chosen profession with varying success. While a resident of that state he met and married his first wife, a Miss Robinson, the daughter of one of first families of the state. He then returned to Georgia, settling in this city, and pursued the practice of his profession.

His father, John Milledge, Sr., was the able and renowned founder of the Georgia Military institute at Marietta, a school which has the reputation of having turned out many notable men. His grandfather was John Milledge, at one time governor of Georgia.

Dr. Olmsted, one of his attending physicians, says that while in a rather precarious state, there is no occasion for alarm regarding Captain Milledge's condition.

STORE DOORS LEFT OPEN.

Nearly Forty Doors Found Unlocked by the Police During the Past Thirty Days.

During the past thirty days nearly forty store doors were found open at night by the police.

Patrolmen have orders to examine all store doors on their beats, and this is done every night by both the evening and morning watches.

The carelessness of merchants and clerks is giving the police much trouble, as it is necessary to notify the owner of every store found open, or with doors unlocked.

Captains Jennings and Thompson were discussing the matter last night, and they came to the conclusion that there was possibly no city in the country where such a close watch was kept for open store doors as is done in Atlanta, and this is believed to have made merchants and clerks careless about fastening doors at night.

La Grippe Successfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from the second attack of la grippe this year," says Mr. James A. Jones, publisher of The Leader, Mexia, Tex. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days, against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first, but for the use of this remedy, as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'" For sale by Frank Edmondson, 53 Whitehall st.

How To Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago, when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous malady. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by Frank Edmondson, 53 Whitehall st.

Sheriff Sales for February, 1899.

Will be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February, 1899, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

One ladies' gold watch, No. 12294, by G. W. Russell, of Philadelphia, maker; one pearl and diamond brooch, one gold bracelet, one diamond stud, one gold pin with small diamond setting, one small gold pin, diamond setting. Levied on as the property of Virginia Stewart to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Algernon Tassin for use, M. A. Case vs. said Virginia Stewart, principal, and L. DeGive, security.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, and known as No. 396 Auburn avenue, on the north side of Auburn avenue, beginning 33 1-3 feet east of Hogue street, and running east along Auburn avenue 33 1-3 feet, thence back north same width 106 feet, in land lot No. 46, of the 14th district, of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, as conveyed by Fitzhugh Knox to George S. Lacey, by deed recorded in book R4, page 457, in the proper office of said county of Fulton; a deed having been filed in the clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale, as required by law. Levied on as the property of Fitzhugh Knox to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Samuel Barnett, administrator of George S. Lacey vs. said Fitzhugh Knox.

Also, at the same time and place, the following property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the county of Fulton, state of Georgia, and part of land lot No. 229, in the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, being described as follows: As per plat of railroad park made by Thos. A. Allen on file at office, No. 20, containing 57½ acres, fronting 400 feet on north side Middle avenue, and running northerly 490 feet along Link ave. to Casey avenue; thence eastwardly 290 feet along Casey avenue to No. 21; thence southerly along lot No. 21 740 feet to Middle avenue, the beginning point. Also lot 21, containing 566 acres, which fronts 240 feet on Casey avenue, adjoining lot No. 20. Its westerly line being 740 feet to Middle ave. Its southerly line being 645 feet and its easterly line being about 400 feet; this lot containing an orchard. Also lot No. 22, which adjoins No. 21 on the south, its north line being the line of 21, 645 feet; its east line 532 feet; its south line along Middle ave., 607 feet; its west line along Middle ave., 322 feet. Also lot No. 23, fronting north 400 feet on Middle ave., east 322 feet on Middle ave., south 421 feet on a 30-foot street; west 418 feet on Link avenue, containing three and ten one-hundredths acres. Also lot No. 24, containing 3 and 20-100ths acres, with an orchard, fronting north 200 feet on Middle ave., east 518 feet on Link ave., south along No. 35, 350 feet, and west along No. 25, 458 feet. Also lot No. 34, containing 4.69 acres, fronting west 463 feet along Atlanta Waterworks railroad spur; north 458 feet along lot No. 25, east 475 along lot No. 35, south 386 feet along Bolton road. Also lot No. 36, containing 4.31 acres fronting southerly 440 feet on Bolton road, west 422 feet on Link ave., north 421 feet on a 30-foot street, east 600 feet along No. 37. Also lot No. 37, containing 5.67 acres, fronting north 310 feet on Middle ave., east 766 feet along line of No. 38 and 200 feet along line of 39, and being south 460 feet along Bolton road and west 600 feet along line of No. 36. Also lot No. 38, containing 3.95 acres, fronting north 297 feet on Middle ave., east 466 feet to line of No. 37, south 394 feet on line of No. 39 and west 766 feet on line of No. 37. All containing 41.87 acres as shown by said plat. Levied on as the property of J. H. Seals to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of T. W. Baxter & Co., vs. said J. H. Seals.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: That tract of land in land lot No. 23 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, being lots Nos. 15, 17, 19 and 21 of first addition to Brook Haven, per plat of Hale Bros., C.E., made in 1890; commencing at the northeast corner of Lester avenue and a street or avenue not yet named, running thence north on the east side of Lester avenue 208 feet, thence in a southeasterly direction 150 feet, thence south on the west side of a 12-foot alley 301 feet and 6 inches, thence in a northwesterly direction on the north side of said —— street or avenue 150 feet to starting corner. Also that tract of land in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, in land lot No. 20 in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at the southeast corner of Tennel and Factory streets and running south along the east side of Factory street 60 feet to the lot of Lawyer Morton (colored), thence east along said Morton's land 94 2-3 feet and 8 inches to John Mills's land, thence north along said Mills's land 58½ feet and 6 inches to Tennel street, thence west along Tennel street 92 feet to the beginning point. Levied on as the property of R. P. Dodge to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Atlanta Commercial Building and Loan Association vs. said R. P. Dodge. Deed filed and recorded in clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale, as required by law.

Also, at the same time and place, the following parcel property, to-wit: One Everett piano, style No. 13 W, and No. 15,045, which can be seen at No. 42 Windsor street, Atlanta, Ga., Levied on as the property of S. P. Richards Company to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of K. L. Shellaberger vs. said S. P. Richards Company.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: Commencing on the north side of Howard street in the city of Atlanta 127 feet east of West Peachtree street, thence east sixty feet, thence north 80 feet, thence west sixty feet, thence south eighty feet to starting point. Levied on as the property of Burton Smith to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of Southern Banking and Trust Company vs. said Burton Smith.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described personal property, to-wit: One upright piano. Levied on as the property of Thomas D. Love to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Amanda Carey vs. said Thomas D. Love.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta in Fulton county and being a part of city lot No. sixty-four (64) in block 15 of lot No. 76, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at the southwest corner of Washington and Fulton street and running thence northeasterly along the west side of Washington street one hundred and ten (110) feet to the line of A. D. Adair's property, thence westerly along the line of Adair's property one hundred and ninety-five (195), more or less, to an alley, thence in a northerly direction along said alley one hundred and ten (110) feet to Fulton street, thence easterly along the south side of Fulton street one hundred and ninety-five (195), more or less, to starting point at Washington, where the said W. L. Abbott resided December 28, 1892. A deed having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale as required by law. Levied on as the property of W. L. Abbott to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Henry Hirsch vs. said W. L. Abbott.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: An undivided half interest in all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in land lot No. 15, in the 14th district of Fulton county, state of Georgia, bounded as follows: South by Colquitt avenue, east and north by Augusta avenue, and west by lands of E. W. Palmer and M. Little and lands known as Copenhill property. Said tract or parcel of land containing five acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of Thomas E. Walker to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Mrs. Josephine A. Abbott vs. said Thomas E. Walker.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot No. 13, of the 14th district of Fulton county, more particularly described as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of the lot on which Claudius E. Phillips resides, running thence west twenty-four (24) feet; thence back north one hundred (100) feet; thence east twenty-four (24) feet; thence south one hundred (100) feet to beginning point, same being a portion of the lot located in what is called Reynoldstown, near the city of Atlanta, on which Claudius E. Phillips now resides, being the southeast corner of said lot. Levied on as the property of Claudius E. Phillips to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from justice of the peace court, 1422d district, G. M., in favor of Dr. C. E. Hall vs. said Claudius E. Phillips.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, part of land lot No. 20, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and more fully described as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Marcus street at a point 232 feet east of the southeast corner of Pearl and Marcus streets; running thence east 50 feet along the south side of Marcus street, and running back south of uniform width with front, 100 feet, being lot No. 14 of the Talbot subdivision of the DeGraffenreid property as per plat in deed book P3, page 832½. Levied on as the property of J. Langford to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of W. J. Northen vs. said J. Langford.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: In the city of Atlanta, part of land lot No. 53, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at the southwest corner of Martin and Rawson streets, and running thence west along south side of Rawson street 100 feet; thence south 50 feet; thence east 100 feet; thence north along west side of Martin street 50 feet to beginning point. Levied on as the property of Mrs. L. A. Grimmett to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Atlanta Banking Company vs. said Mrs. L. A. Grimmett.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in land lot No. 61 of the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, more particularly described as follows: Commencing on the southeastern side of Peachtree road at the line of Duffy's land and running thence along said road 400 feet; thence south 1 degree and 45 minutes east eleven hundred and twenty-two (1,122) feet to the Decatur road; thence in a westwardly direction along said Decatur road 345 feet to Duffy's land; thence north 1 degree and 45 minutes west along Duffy's land seven hundred and seventy-two (772) feet, containing seven acres. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Neal Loan and Banking Company vs. said Loulie M. Gordon.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, in land lot 106 of the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at the southwest corner of Tenth street (formerly Bleckley avenue) and Peachtree street, and running thence south along the west side of Peachtree street fifty feet; thence back east, with uniform width of fifty feet, to old Peachtree road, being 250 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Martha R. Tinsley to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Georgia Bond and Investment Company vs. said Martha R. Tinsley.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All the right, title and interest of Mrs. E. E. Moore in and to all that tract of land situate, lying and being in land lot No. 78, in the 14th district of Fulton county, in the city of Atlanta, and contained within the following boundaries, to-wit: Commencing at the northwest corner of Cone and Walton streets; thence in a northerly direction along the west side of Cone street 200 feet; thence in a westerly direction on a line parallel with the north side of Walton street 200 feet; thence in a southerly direction on a line parallel with the west side of Cone street 200 feet to Walton street; thence along Walton street to the beginning point, according to the lines around said tract, now existing, containing one city acre, as well as all the right, title and interest of said Mrs. E. E. Moore in and to all the household and kitchen furniture in the house located upon said land, which said tract is known as the William A. Moore home place, the said Mrs. E. E. Moore owning an estate in and to all of said property for and during her natural life, or during her widowhood, and also one-fifth undivided interest therein after the termination of her said first estate. Levied on as the property of Mrs. E. E. Moore to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta in favor of Eddy & Webster vs. said Mrs. E. E. Moore, principal, and John M. Moore & Co., indorsers.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land in the county of Fulton, originally Henry, state of Georgia, and in land lot No. (206) two hundred and six, commencing at Bagley's corner on the west side of said land lot and running north 31½ degrees west 376 feet, thence north 86½ degrees east two thousand and eighty-seven and one half (2,087½) feet to a stake; thence south 2½ degrees east 376 feet to a stake, thence south 86½ degrees west (2,087) two thousand and eighty-seven feet to beginning point, containing eighteen and one-half acres, more or less, and not including a strip 2,087 feet long and 66 feet wide on the north side of said property. Deed filed for purpose of levy and sale for purchase money. Levied on as the property of W. D. Foster to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Neal Loan and Banking Company vs. W. D. Foster, principal, and Mary B. Loftin, endorser.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in land lot 149, of the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton, county, Georgia, situated as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of North and Clark street and running thence east along the south side of North street 117 feet, thence south 140 feet to a 10-foot alley, thence west 117 feet to Clark street and thence north 140 feet to the beginning point at corner of North and Clark streets. Also all that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in land lot No. 149 of the 17th district of originally Henry, now Fulton, county, Georgia, situated as follows: Commencing on the south side of North street at a point 117 east of southeast corner of North and Clark street and running thence east along the south side of North street 78 feet to an alley, thence south along said alley 140 feet to another alley, thence west along said alley 78 feet, thence north 140 feet to the beginning point on North street. Levied on as the property of Walter Saylor to satisfy a mortgage fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of G. W. Arnold vs. said Walter Saylor.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit. All that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, state of Georgia, in land lot No. 47, of the 14th district of said county: Commencing at the southwest corner of Angier avenue, formerly Nolan street, and Jackson street, thence running west along the south side of Angier avenue one hundred and ninety (190) feet, thence south 90 feet, thence east 190 feet to Jackson street, thence north along the north side of Jackson street 90 feet to point of beginning. Levied on as the property of A. C. Brewster to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Northern Counties Investment Trust, Limited, vs. said A. C. Brewster, a deed having been filed and recorded for purpose of levy and sale as required by law.

Also, at the same time and place, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and being part of land lot No. 75 and more particularly described as commencing at a point on the west side of Washington street 152 feet south of the southwest corner of Washington street and Bass street and running thence south along the west side of Washington street 50 feet to lot No. 41, thence west along the north line of lot No. 41 190 feet to a 10-foot alley, thence north along the east line of said alley 50 feet to lot No. 39, thence east along the south line of No. 39, 190 feet to point of beginning—being lot No. 40 of the McNaught Land Company property as shown by plat thereof recorded in plat book No. 1, page 8, Fulton county records. Levied on as the property of L. Steinau to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of A. Steiner, issued from the city court of Atlanta on the 9th day of January, 1899, a deed to the said property to L. Steinau having been filed and recorded for the purpose of levy and sale as provided by law.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and being part of land lot No. 19 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, being the eastern part of block 2, commencing at the north east corner of Houston street on a twenty-foot alley, known as Bonner avenue, and extending thence along the north side of Houston street 75 feet and running back same width 165 feet, bounded on the south by Houston street and on the east by the B. L. Whitingham property, on the north by W. L. Corley and on the west by said alley. Levied on as the property of Henry Goller to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Fred and William Koch vs. said Henry Goller.

JOHN W. NELMS, Sheriff.

January 9, 1899. jan 10 17 24 31

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON—Under and by virtue of the power of seizure and sale in the security deed made by Mary F. Moore, of Fulton county, Georgia, hereinafter called the borrower, to the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association of Atlanta, hereinafter called the association, to secure a loan made on the 9th day of July, 1894, and duly recorded in the clerk's office of superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, in deed book P4, page 578, the undersigned will sell on the first Tuesday in February, 1899, before the courthouse door of Fulton county, within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, the following property described in said deed, to-wit:

Lying and being in the county of Fulton and town of East Point, and more particularly described as follows: Bounded on the south by lot formerly owned by Sam'l W. Hill, on the east by the Macon and Western right of way, and on the north and west by lands of Nancy H. Ware. The lot herein conveyed being thirty (30) feet front on the public road and extending back same width 50 feet, the same being known as the Nancy H. Ware storehouse and conveyed to said Mary F. Moore by Nancy H. Ware by deed recorded in book N N, page 439.

Default having been made by said borrower in complying with the terms, conditions and payments required by said deed to be observed and made, whereby the indebtedness secured by said deed has become due and payable, as is stipulated therein, and said association, by its receivers, J. A. Anderson and M. A. O'Byrne, have declared the said debt, principal, interest and costs, due. Said sale will be made under power of sale contained in said deed, and in all respects in compliance with the terms and provisions thereof. And the said association, through its said receivers, its agent or attorney, will make title to said property to the purchaser thereof at said sale, divesting all right, title and equity of the said borrower or his legal representatives, and of said association and its said receivers, to said property, and vesting the same in the purchaser in fee simple.

This 2d day of January, 1899.

J. A. ANDERSON,
M. A. O'BYRNE,
Receivers Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association of Atlanta.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF Fulton—Under and by virtue of the power of seizure and sale in the security deed made by James R. Fleming, of Fulton county, Georgia, hereinafter called the borrower, to the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association of Atlanta, Ga., hereinafter called the association, to secure a loan made on the 18th day of April, 1894, and duly recorded in the clerk's office of superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, in deed book X4, page 602, the undersigned will sell on the first Tuesday in February, 1899, before the courthouse door of Fulton county, within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, the following property described in said deed, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land in the city of Atlanta, and in land lot 53 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, beginning at a point on the south side of Richardson street two hundred and thirty-six (236) feet east of Fraser street, thence east twenty-nine (29) feet, thence south one hundred (100) feet, more or less, thence west twenty-nine (29) feet, thence north one hundred (100) feet to the beginning point; the same being the property conveyed to said Fleming by William Jennings, administrator, by deed dated December 8, 1886, and recorded in book C3, page 274.

Default having been made by said borrower in complying with the terms, conditions and payments required by said deed to be observed and made, whereby the indebtedness secured by said deed has become due and payable, as is stipulated therein, and said association, by its receivers, J. A. Anderson and M. A. O'Byrne, have declared the said debt, principal, interest and costs, due. Said sale will be made under power of sale contained in said deed, and in all respects in compliance with the terms and provisions thereof. And the said association, through its receivers, its agent or attorney, will make title to said property to the purchaser thereof at said sale, divesting all right, title and equity of the said borrower and of said association and its said receivers, to said property, and vesting the same in the purchaser in fee simple.

This 2d day of January, 1899.

J. A. ANDERSON,
M. A. O'BYRNE,
Receivers Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association of Atlanta.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF Fulton—Under and by virtue of the power of seizure and sale in the security deed made by Washington Fannings, formerly of Fulton county, Georgia, hereinafter called the borrower, to the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association of Atlanta, Georgia, hereinafter called the association, to secure a loan made on the 5th day of July, 1892, and duly recorded in the clerk's office of superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, in deed book X3, page 445, the undersigned will sell on the first Tuesday in February, 1899, before the courthouse door of Fulton county, within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, the following property described in said deed, to-wit:

Lying and being in the county of Fulton and town of East Point, and more particularly described as follows: Bounded on the south by lot formerly owned by Sam'l W. Hill, on the east by the Macon and Western right of way, and on the north and west by lands of Nancy H. Ware. The lot herein conveyed being thirty (30) feet front on the public road and extending back same width 50 feet, the same being known as the Nancy H. Ware storehouse and conveyed to said Mary F. Moore by Nancy H. Ware by deed recorded in book N N, page 439.

Default having been made by said borrower in complying with the terms, conditions and payments required by said deed to be observed and made, whereby the indebtedness secured by said deed has become due and payable, as is stipulated therein, and said association, by its receivers, J. A. Anderson and M. A. O'Byrne, have declared the said debt, principal, interest and costs, due. Said sale will be made under power of sale contained in said deed, and in all respects in compliance with the terms and provisions thereof. And the said association, through its receivers, its agent or attorney, will make title to said property to the purchaser thereof at said sale, divesting all right, title and equity of the said borrower and of said association and its said receivers, to said property, and vesting the same in the purchaser in fee simple.

This 2d day of January, 1899.

J. A. ANDERSON,
M. A. O'BYRNE,
Receivers Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association of Atlanta.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF Fulton—Under and by virtue of the power of seizure and sale in the security deed made by N. S. Neal, formerly of Fulton county, Georgia, or his legal representatives, hereinafter called the borrower, to the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association of Atlanta, Ga., hereinafter called the association, to secure a loan made on the 16th day of March, 1894, and duly recorded in the clerk's office of superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, in deed book W4, page 535, the undersigned will sell on the first Tuesday in February, 1899, before the courthouse door of Fulton county, within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, the following property described in said deed, to-wit:

Lying and being in land lot No. 110 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, and being lots 38 and 39, of the subdivision of the Leach property. Lot 38 is bounded as follows: On the north by lot No. 86, 100 feet, on the east by Leach street, 40 feet, on the south by lot No. 90, 100 feet and west by lot No. 39, 40 feet. Lot No. 39 is bounded as follows: On the north by lot No. 87, 100 feet, east by lot No. 39, 40 feet, south by lot No. 91, 100 feet and west by Tallaferro street, 40 feet; being the land conveyed to said N. S. Neal by Fannie D. Baisden by deed recorded in book 13, page 370.

Default having been made by said borrower or his legal representatives in complying with the terms, conditions and payments required by said deed to be observed and made, whereby the indebtedness secured by said deed has become due and payable, as is stipulated therein, and said association, by its receivers, J. A. Anderson and M. A. O'Byrne, have declared the said debt, principal, interest and costs, due. Said sale will be made under power of sale contained in said deed, and in all respects in compliance with the terms and provisions thereof. And the said association, through its said receivers, its agent or attorney, will make title to said property to the purchaser thereof at said sale, divesting all right, title and equity of the said borrower or his legal representatives, and of said association and its said receivers, to said property, and vesting the same in the purchaser in fee simple.

This 2d day of January, 1899.

J. A. ANDERSON,
M. A. O'BYRNE,
Receivers Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association of Atlanta.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF Fulton—Under and by virtue of the power of seizure and sale in the security deed made by Lena A. Warren, formerly of Fulton county, Georgia, hereinafter called the borrower, to the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association of Atlanta, Ga., hereinafter called the association, to secure a loan made on the 21st day of March, 1892, and duly recorded in the clerk's office of superior court of Fulton county, in deed book X3 page 436, the undersigned will sell on the first Tuesday in February, 1899, before the courthouse door of Fulton county, within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, the following property described in said deed, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, being a part of land lot seventy-five (75), and situated as follows, to-wit: Commencing on the east side of Formwalt street at a point four hundred and thirty-five and a half (435½) feet south on the southeast corner of Formwalt and Bass streets, and running thence south along the east side of Formwalt street forty-nine (49) feet, and extending back east uniform width one hundred and fifty-nine (159) feet to a ten-foot alley; being lot No. 8 of the property as shown in plat on file in the office of W. M. Scott, real estate agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Default having been made by said borrower in compliance with the terms, conditions and payments required by said deed to be observed and made, whereby the indebtedness secured by said deed has become due and payable, as is stipulated by said deed, and said association, by its receivers, J. A. Anderson and M. A. O'Byrne, have declared the said debt, principal, interest and costs due.

Said sale will be made under power of sale contained in said deed, and in all respects in compliance with the terms and provisions thereof. And the association, through its said receivers, its agent or attorney, will make title to said property to the purchaser thereof at said sale, divesting all right, title and equity of the said borrower and of said association and its said receivers, to said property, and vesting the same in the purchaser in fee simple.

This 2d day of January, 1899.

J. A. ANDERSON,
M. A. O'BYRNE,
Receivers Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association of Atlanta.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF Fulton—Under and by virtue of the power of seizure and sale in the security deed made by E. P. Kenific, formerly of Fulton county, Georgia, hereinafter called the borrower, to the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association of Atlanta, Ga., hereinafter called the association, to secure a loan made on the 12th day of April, 1892, and duly recorded in the clerk's office of superior court of Fulton county Georgia, in deed book X3, page 437, the undersigned will sell on the first Tuesday in February, 1899, before the courthouse door of Fulton county, within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, the following property described in said deed, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the town of West End and being a part of lot 118 of the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, and being a part of lot No. 24, of the Langston Crane and Hammock subdivision in said land lot commencing at a point on the south side of Baugh street three hundred and four (304) feet from the southwest corner of Baugh and Lawton streets, thence west fifty-four (54) feet to lot No. 4, thence south one hundred and ninety (190) feet to a ten (10) foot alley, thence east along the north side of said alley fifty-four (54) feet, thence north one hundred and ninety (190) feet to Baugh street, being a part of lot No. 5 as sold by J. C. Hendrix & Co., April 30, 1891.

Default having been made by said borrower in complying with the terms, conditions and payments required by said deed to be observed and made, whereby the indebtedness secured by said deed has become due and payable, as is stipulated therein, and said association, by its receivers, J. A. Anderson and M. A. O'Byrne, have declared the said debt, principal, interest and costs, due. Said sale will be made under power of sale contained in said deed, and in all respects in compliance with the terms and provisions thereof. And the said association, through its receivers, its agent or attorney, will make title to said property to the purchaser thereof at said sale, divesting all right, title and equity of the said borrower, or his legal representatives, and of said association and its said receivers, to said property, and vesting the same in the purchaser in fee simple.

This 2d day of January, 1899.

J. A. ANDERSON,
M. A. O'BYRNE,
Receivers Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association of Atlanta.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF Fulton—Under and by virtue of the power of seizure and sale in the security deed made by B. H. Wiley, formerly of Fulton county, Georgia, or his legal representatives, hereinafter called the borrower, to the Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association of Atlanta, Ga., hereinafter called the association, to secure a loan made on the 1st day of August, 1894, and duly recorded in the clerk's office of superior court of Fulton county, Georgia, in deed book 105, page 335, the undersigned will sell on the first Tuesday in February, 1899, before the courthouse door of Fulton county, within the legal hours of sale, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, the following property described in said deed, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of land fronting forty-five (45) feet on Harris street at the corner of an alley, in the town of East Point, and running back same width along said alley two hundred and twenty (220) feet, more or less, to a ditch; being part of town lot No. 18 in block C of Lyle and Connally survey of land lot 122, 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia.

Default having been made by said borrower, or his legal representatives, in complying with the terms, conditions and payments required by said deed to be observed and made, whereby the indebtedness secured has become due and payable, as is stipulated therein, and said association, by its receivers, J. A. Anderson and M. A. O'Byrne, have declared the said debt, principal, interest and costs, due. Said sale will be made under power of sale contained in said deed, and in all respects in compliance with the terms and provisions thereof. And the said association, through its receivers, its agent or attorney, will make title to said property to the purchaser thereof at said sale, divesting all right, title and equity of the said borrower and of said association and its said receivers, to said property,

GOLD SMELTING PLANT TO BE BUILT IN ATLANTA BY WESTERN MINING MEN

Denver Capitalists Announce After Quiet Tour of Inspection They Will Establish One If Railroads Permit.

MEANS AWAKENING IN MINING

From $300,000 to $1,000,000 Will Be Invested.

DAILY EXPENSES WILL BE OVER $3,000

Smelter Will Furnish a Market for the Low Grade Ore of This Section. A Site for the Plant Has Not Yet Been Selected.

The south is going to have a gold smelter at last, which means that the long desired "awakening in gold mining in the south" is assured. For, in effect, the owners of gold properties in Georgia and adjacent states will be furnished opportunity to operate their mines with profit.

For three weeks past two capitalists from Denver, Col., J. Edgar Black, a banker and mining man, and J. H. McCoy, also a miner and the inventor and manufacturer of the McCoy gold concentrating table, have been quietly looking over the field. Yesterday they decided positively to build a smelter here if they can obtain favorable conditions. From personal observation and inspection, they have satisfied themselves that there is more than enough ore in this section to justify an enterprise of the kind—provided the railroads will agree to institute such freight rates on gold ores as will enable the owners of the properties to ship their output to Atlanta.

These gentlemen do not ask for any money or any subscription to stock in the enterprise. They come to Atlanta prepared to pay their way. They believe, however, that the profits that would accrue to the city and state would authorize the donation of a suitable site for their plant, and they do want assurance that the railroads will establish and maintain rates sufficiently low to permit the crude ore to be sent to the smelter here from the Carolinas, Alabama and different parts of Georgia.

The building of this smelter will mean as much for the south Atlantic states as any enterprise established within their borders for many years. The plant itself will be a big thing for Atlanta. It will represent an investment of not less than $300,000—maybe $1,000,000. From the first $3,000 to $3,500 a day will be expended for ore and operating expenses. The railroads will be given a business of not less than 240 tons a day to start with. And this will probably shortly be increased to a thousand tons or more as mines are opened up as a result of the establishment of the smelter.

The hundreds of gold properties now lying idle in Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas will be furnished, practically, capital to operate on through the opening up of this market for their ores, for they are of a grade that cannot be treated by any other method with profit. And this development of the many gold properties now lying idle will mean the incoming of a large number of people, who will add much to the material wealth of the state.

The smelter will furnish a market for gold ore—an immediate, reliable market, where the entire product of any mine will find ready sale. It will do away with the necessity for expensive machinery at the mines and enable an owner to work his property for the mere cost of digging out the ore and loading it upon the cars. So if a mine owner should make only $1 profit per ton for his low grade ore, the results would exceed the yield of the largest cotton farm in the state. And besides, it would be money quickly made.

The smelter will take the products of the mines, eliminate the silica and ship the matte. It is proposed, however, if the business grows to proportions that would justify it, to also establish a refinery and ship only bullion from Atlanta.

Messrs. McCoy and Black were in conference yesterday morning in the office of ex-Governor Northen as to the question of a site for the plant. They do not intimate where it will be located, but they do say that such an enterprise will certainly be established here, provided a suitable location can be found and the railroads will give them such rates as are desired and are necessary.

Messrs. McCoy and Black first considered Charlotte, N. C., as the most desirable place for location. Various inducements were offered by the citizens of that town to have them establish themselves there. There is small doubt, however, that the decision to build here is final, because a smelter must draw its material from various sections in order to obtain the different ores necessary to make smelting successful and to properly flux the ores. Whether in Charlotte or in Atlanta, the smelter must receive shipments from Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas. As Georgia and Alabama ores are chiefly low grade and much of the Carolina ores are high grade, these latter willl stand shipping to Atlanta at much better profit than the low grade ores of Georgia and Alabama would yield in shipment to Charlotte.

The idea of establishing a smelter in the south has long been in contemplation by Mr. McCoy. He has made annual visits to this section for the past several years for the purpose of looking over the gold field. Mr. Black, however, has never been here before, but the investigations he has made in the past three weeks have convinced him, as Mr. McCoy, that there is gold enough in this section to warrant the enterprise they have in prospect.

There are no smelters now nearer than Paterson, N. J., Pittsburg, Pa., and Kansas City, Mo. It has been and still is impossible, therefore, for the owner of the low grade, refractory ore or even a high grade mine to ship his products with profit. Ore that has assayed as high even as $30 a ton could not stand the heavy freight charges. Nor could capital be secured for the installation of such machinery as would enable the reduction of this character of ore. Gold mining in the south, therefore, under these hindrances has never assumed important proportions. With the establishment of the smelter the market will be provided close to the mine, and the general development expected to result from this increase of home capital will tend to bring all the interests of this section up to a high state of profit.



MR. RUBEN HAYDEN,

Well Known Young Atlantian Who Died Early Yesterday Morning—His Funeral Occurs This Afternoon.

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK.

The Eighty-Odd Men Who Left Work Last Week Will Go Back Today on Full Time.

The strike at the Southern shops has been satisfactorily adjusted, and the eighty-odd men who walked out last week will return to work this morning.

A committee of the strikers waited on Master Mechanic Tracy last evening and notified him that the men were ready to go back. Mr. Tracy then told them that for the remaining days in January the shop would be worked nine hours daily.

In response to an inquiry from them as to how many hours per day they would be allowed to work in February, he replied that he could say nothing definite on that point—that February was too far off. He thinks, however, the full time of nine hours will be regularly instituted at the beginning of next month.

If you wish a dry fruity wine with a delicious flavor drink Cook's Imperial Champagne, extra dry.

Tate Spring, East Tennessee.

The weather is beautiful and a charming company already arrived, with orders booked for next week. Several are taking advantage of Tate water's great curative properties in cases of grip. It is one of the finest preventatives and cures of la grippe known. It is just the season to come to the springs and fortify your system for its spring work.

KELLAM & MOORE,

Manufacturing opticians, have moved their store to the Prudential building, 42 North Broad street.

Vick's Annual for 1899.

One of the most exquisite trade publications which the present season has brought forth is "Vick's Garden and Floral Guide" for 1899. Special care has been lavished upon the preparation of this superb number on account of the fact that it commemorates the golden anniversary of the establishment which it represents. Handsomely bound in embossed paper covers of green and gilt it presents the appearance of some rich work of art. More than one hundred of its brightly illuminated pages are replete with information concerning the varieties of fruits, vegetables and flowers in which James Vick Sons, Rochester N. Y., deal, and there is no topic of interest in anywise related to seed products which is not fully discussed and well stocked contents. Fifty years of straight-forward dealings with the public are splendidly illustrated in "Vick's Garden and Floral Guide" for 1899.

WILL GIVE ANNIVERSARY BALL.

Atlanta Federation of Trades Will Celebrate Eighth Anniversary.

The Atlanta Federation of Trades will tonight celebrate its eighth anniversary at an entertainment and ball to be given in the hall at 14½ North Forsyth street. Music and refreshments will be served those who attend and the affair is expected to be thoroughly enjoyable.

A full orchestra will be present to furnish music for the dancers. The hall has been decorated and a large number of tickets have been disposed of.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Will cure a Cough or Cold at once. It positively relieves all throat troubles. Small doses. Price 25 cents at druggists.

MUNICIPAL FUNDS TO THREE BANKS

Treasurer Peeples Made the Division Yesterday.

ORDINANCE IS COMPLIED WITH

Lowry and the Fourth National Get $101,888.45 Each.

THE TREASURER'S BOND IS REDUCED

He Gave Bond for $100,000 Instead of $200,000 Yesterday—Order from the Mayor.

Pursuant to the ordinance adopted at the last session of the city council, the municipal funds in the hands of Treasurer Peeples were turned over to the Lowry Banking Company and the Fourth National bank shortly after noon yesterday. In compliance with the law, Treasurer Peeples kept $5,000 on hand, and also $5,066.40, with which to pay outstanding warrants on the treasurer.

The exact amount turned over to each bank, according to figures furnished The Constitution by Treasurer Peeples, was $101,888.45.

The transfer took place as the result of an order signed by Mayor Woodward and City Comptroller Goldsmith. The money, consisting of greenbacks ranging from five to one-hundred-dollar bills, was turned over to the representatives of the two banks on the receipt of the mayor's order to Treasurer Peeples, which was as follows:

"To Mr. T. J. Peeples, Treasurer of the City of Atlanta—Dear Sir: In compliance with an ordinance adopted by the mayor and general council January 21, 1899, in reference to the city's deposits, you are hereby instructed to deposit the city funds in your custody equally between the Fourth National bank and the Lowry Banking Company, except $5,000, which you are authorized by charter requirement to retain, and $5,046.40 to pay warrants drawn but not yet presented for payment.

"J. G. WOODWARD, Mayor.
"J. H. GOLDSMITH, City Comptroller."

Treasurer's Bond Reduced.

Mr. Peeples, R. F. Maddox and Comptroller Goldsmith held a conference with Mayor Woodward in his office yesterday morning, which resulted in the reduction of the treasurer's bond from $200,000 to $100,000. Mayor Woodward is said to have been heartily in favor of this reduction.

Mr. Peeples gave the bond of $100,000 shortly afterwards, Messrs. R. F. Maddox, J. W. Rucker and W. L. Peel being the bondsmen.

According to the ordinance passed by the council, the Lowry and Fourth National banks will have to pay 2 per cent interest on the deposit to the city. This calculation will be made on the basis of a monthly average.

It will be necessary for the city comptroller to turn over to the treasurer the municipal receipts for each day, and the treasurer will deposit the same equally between the Lowry and Fourth National banks. The comptroller will also have to furnish the treasurer a statement of outstanding warrants, which the treasurer will pay with checks of equal amounts on both banks.

The treasurer must always keep $5,000 on hand, however, in order to comply with the old law which Councilman Thomson recently brought to the attention of the council, and which has prompted the ordinance causing the division of the municipal funds.

TO CONSIDER FRANCHISES.

Committee of Board of Commissioners of County Will Hear Discussion on East Point Road.

A special session of the roads and bridges committee of the board of county commissioners will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the representatives of the Atlanta Railway Company and Consolidated will be heard regarding the granting of franchises along the East Point and the Howell's mill roads.

At the last session of the county board the petition of the Consolidated was presented and referred to the committee on roads and bridges. The attorneys for the Atlanta Railway Company asked to be heard on the petition before the franchises were granted, and Chairman Palmer has set this afternoon as the time.

Jack Spalding will appear for the Atlanta Railway Company, and John B. Goodwin for the Consolidated.

FUNERAL OF RUBEN C. HAYDEN

Services Will Be Held This Afternoon at 3 O'clock.

WILL BE INTERRED IN OAKLAND

He Had Been Ill Only a Short While and His Death Was Quite Unexpected.

Funeral services over the body of Ruben C. Hayden, who died yesterday morning at 2 o'clock at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Harry H. Hightower, 167 West Peachtree street, will be conducted this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. Hightower, the interment following immediately afterwards in Oakland cemetery.

Mr. Hayden was one of the best known young business men of Atlanta. He was a member of the insurance firm of John A. Bowie & Co., and represented a number of companies.

In social affairs Mr. Hayden was a conspicuous figure. He was a member of the Capital City Club, the Piedmont Driving Club and was a vice president of the Young Men's Athletic Club. He was very popular, and was considered one of the leaders of Atlanta society.

He had been ill since January 14th, when he was seized with an attack of typhoid pneumonia. Mr. Hayden from the first maintained that it was his last illness, and during the early part of last week informed the members of his family that he would never recover. He accordingly directed a letter to his mother, to be opened after his death. This disposed of his personal effects, which he distributed among members of his family and friends.

He had reached the age of twenty-eight years, and had spent the greater portion of his life in Atlanta, although he was well known throughout the south, but especially in Little Rock, Memphis, Chattanooga, Nashville, Augusta and Savannah. Mr. Hayden is survived by the following relatives:

His mother, Mrs. J. A. Hayden; his brother, Julius A. Hayden; his sisters, Mrs. A. M. Thrasher, of Sanford, Fla.; Mrs. E. H. Phillips, Mrs. George W. Harrison, Mrs. Harry H. Hightower, Mrs. R. C. Whitner, of Atlanta, and Mrs. John G. Williams, of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Williams is at present in Atlanta on a visit, and Mrs. Thrasher has been telegraphed for.

Funeral services will be conducted this afternoon by Rev. R. O. Flinn, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and the following gentlemen will act as pallbearers: A. J. Orme, M. M. Jackson, E. C. McCune, R. F. Shedden, Frank M. Inman, Charles Matthews, Jr., W. P. Hill and Ulric S. Atkinson.

TAX COMMISSION.

Continued from Fifth Page.

tion were offered by Mr. Little of Muscogee, and adopted:

1. Resolved, That the treasurer be requested to advance such sums of money to the secretary of this commission, statements approved by the senate and house, necessary to secure copies of the tax laws of the various states of the union and the financial reports of such states.

2. Resolved, further, That the comptroller general be requested to furnish to the secretary of this committee copies of his and the treasurer's reports for the years 1890 to 1898, inclusive.

Mr. Ellis Prefers Committee.

Representative Ellis stated that he was in sympathy with the resolution in all its features, but believed that the committee should meet together some time in the near future and let the work of investigation be carried on by means of sub-committees rather than by each member by himself. He thought that more could be accomplished in this manner and better plans made for the drafting of such amendments as the body thought best.

Mr. Ellis moved that as soon as the commissioners received the tax laws from the different states the chairman be instructed to call another meeting.

Mr. Freeman, of Coweta, said that he thought if the commission adjourned it ought to adjourn not to meet again before the 1st of June at the earliest. Representative Johnson, of Bartow, agreed with the view taken by Mr. Freeman, and stated that it would be inconvenient for him to meet with the commission before the last of next June.

A motion was made by President Dodson for the commission to come together again on the first Monday of June, and the motion was afterwards amended by Senator Blalock making the date for the next session of the commission the last Monday in June. The amendment offered by Mr. Blalock prevailed, and on motion of Mr. Blalock the commission stood adjourned until June 26th.

Hard Task for Commission.

The work of going through the tax laws of every state in the union, some of which, as stated by Speaker Little, covered more than 500 pages, not to speak of the task of pointing out the errors in the Georgia law, will probably consume the greater part of the time of the commissioners between now and the date set for the next meeting.

The commissioners all appreciate the extent of the task that has been imposed upon them, but they seem to realize to the same extent the importance of the revision of the tax laws. Several members of the commission left for their homes last evening and the others will go today. A subcommittee composed of Speaker Little, Representative Hardwick and Senator Blalock was appointed at the close of the session to assist Secretary Blackburn in directing the first work for the commission. Letters to comptrollers of the different states asking for the tax laws will be sent out at once and a copy of each mailed to the tax commission.

NERVOUS DEPRESSION.

[A TALK WITH MRS. PINKHAM.]

A woman with the blues is a very uncomfortable person. She is illogical, unhappy and frequently hysterical.

The condition of the mind known as "the blues," nearly always, with women, results from diseased organs of generation.

It is a source of wonder that in this age of advanced medical science, any person should still believe that mere force of will and determination will overcome depressed spirits and nervousness in women. These troubles are indications of disease.

Every woman who doesn't understand her condition should write to Lynn, Mass., to Mrs. Pinkham for her advice. Her advice is thorough common sense, and is the counsel of a learned woman of great experience. Read the story of Mrs. F. S. BENNETT, Westphalia, Kansas, as told in the following letter:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have suffered for over two years with falling, enlargement and ulceration of the womb, and this spring, being in such a weakened condition, caused me to flow for nearly six months. Some time ago, urged by friends, I wrote to you for advice. After using the treatment which you advised for a short time, that terrible flow stopped.

"I am now gaining strength and flesh, and have better health than I have had for the past ten years. I wish to say to all distressed, suffering women, do not suffer longer, when there is one so kind and willing to aid you."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a woman's remedy for woman's ills. More than a million women have been benefited by it.



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.
LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS.

They Will Be Presented to the Superior Court Some Time Today.

The presentments of the grand jury will be made to the court today. Yesterday a special committee of the jury was engaged in consolidating the presentments and shaping them for the court. A session of the jury will be held this morning and the final report discussed. There are a number of matters that will be called to the attention of the court, and some indictments may be returned against recent offenders.

As soon as the presentments are made to the court, Judge Lumpkin will dismiss the jury and its duties will be at an end. The jury has been an industrious one and every department of the county government has been investigated. Many matters not heretofore looked into have been examined and the presentments will cover every part of the county machinery.

It is not thought that the presentments will contain any unusual recommendations.

The commissioners of the county have been before the jury on several occasions, and regarding the management of the county's finances there may be some suggestions. Every county official has either been summoned before the jury or sent his report to it, and in some cases both.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS'

Hair Grower and Scalp Cleaner.

Are the only preparations that will restore the hair to its original healthy condition. At all druggists.

BANKRUPTCY.

Notice of Creditors' Meetings in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia as a Court of Bankruptcy—P. H. Adams, Referee.

The first creditors' meeting in the case of Camp Bros. & Co. involuntary bankruptcy is called for Monday, January 30, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at room 201 Temple Court, Atlanta, Ga., for purpose of appointing a trustee.

The first creditors' meeting in the case of C. J. Kicklighter, involuntary bankrupt, is called for Monday, January 30, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at room 201 Temple Court, Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose of appointing a trustee.

The first creditors' meeting in the case of Mary F. Duffy, voluntary bankrupt, is called for Monday, January 30, 1899, at 3 o'clock p. m., at room 201 Temple Court, Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose of appointing a trustee.

The first creditors' meeting in the case of George C. Hall, voluntary bankrupt, is called for Monday, January 30, 1899, at 4 o'clock p. m., at room 201 Temple Court, Atlanta, Ga.

The first creditors' meeting in the case of Ernest B. Waitt, voluntary bankrupt, is called for Monday, January 30, 1899, at 5 o'clock p. m., at room 201 Temple Court, Atlanta, Ga.

The first creditors' meeting in the case of W. O. Zachry, voluntary bankrupt, is called for Tuesday, January 31, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at room 201 Temple Court, Atlanta, Ga.

The first creditors' meeting in the case of Hill & Waitt, voluntary bankrupts, is called for Tuesday, January 31, 1899, at 11 o'clock a. m., at room 201 Temple Court, Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose of appointing a trustee.

The first creditors' meeting in the case of John B. Redwine, involuntary bankrupt, is called for Wednesday, February 1, 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., at room 201 Temple Court, Atlanta, Ga., for the purpose of appointing a trustee.

P. H. ADAMS, Referee.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, No. 41 North Broad Street.

10-r. h.,	E. Alexander St., g. and w....	$25 00
12-r. h.,	Central Place, g. and w.. ..	30 00
10-r. h.,	Druid Circle, Inman Park ..	30 00
12-r. h.,	Whitehall St., g. and w.. ..	25 00
10-r. h.,	Baltimore block, g. and w..	25 00
9-r. h.,	Whitehall St. g. and w..	27 50
7-r. h.,	W. Harris St., g. and w..	31 50
7 r. h.,	Little street	12 50
7-r. h.,	Oak street, West End	18 00
6-r. h.,	Johnson avenue	12 50
6-r. h.,	Ormond street, ...	15 00
6-r. h.,	Garnett street, water	15 00
6-r. h.,	Formwalt street, g. and w..	25 00
5-r. h.,	Gullatt street	13 50
5-r. h.,	Loyd street	13 50
5-r. h.,	Atlanta avenue, at Grant park	9 00
7-r. h.,	Luckie street, g. and w.. ..	22 50
8-r. h.,	Windsor street, g. and w....	25 00
8-r. h.,	Forrest avenue, g. and w....	35 00
8-r. h.,	Courtland avenue, g. and w..	35 00
8-r. h.,	Thirteenth street, g. and w..	20 00
8-r. h.,	Summitt avenue, water	12 00



FREE.

With every cash order for one Ton or more of COAL we give a handsome FIRE SET or TRADING STAMPS. Give us a trial order.

Dunn & Francis,
39 MARIETTA STREET.
Phones 374, 388.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

NORTHEN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.

Modern home, corner lot, 75x195, block Peachtree, cost $13,000, for $8,000: Take other property part payment.

Piedmont Avenue—Elevated lot, best part of street, for less than $30 a foot.

Spring street home, near Harris street, rented for $360 per annum, for $3,650.

Corner lot, 50x150, on paved street, between the Peachtrees, only $2,000.

Only $2,250 buys beautiful elevated lot on best part of Juniper.

Manufacturing site, with 375 feet on W. & A. railroad, about 400 feet on paved street, near city limits, at a bargain.

Two new stores and other central property well rented for sale.

Lot 46x100, Linden, near Spring, for $500.

If you wish to buy, sell or borrow, it will pay you to call on us. 409 Equitable.

C. H. Girardeau & Co., Real Estate and Renting Agents, 8 E. Wall St.

$1,100 cash will buy a two-story, 7-room house, East End, corner lot, right at car; big bargain.

$1,500—Five-room house, 184 McDaniel, 50x100, belgian block, water, gas, new house, well built, renting $150 per year. An all round, rent paying investment.

$1,450 will buy near in property renting $16 per month.

$2,500, brand new 6-room cottage, 528 Loyd; nice shady lot.

Property owners desiring to sell either farm or city property call on us. Our Mr. Sappington is looking after the sales on farms, while Mr. J. R. Niell is connected with our sales department for city or suburban sales. C. H. Girardeau, 8 E. Wall.

DROPSY CURED

With all its complications. A valuable discovery. Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Atlanta, Ga., cure Dropsy in all its various forms. Have made Dropsy and its Complications a Specialty for the last twenty years, with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases, after having been pronounced utterly hopeless by eminent physicians. Are constantly treating from 150 to 300 persons all over the United States and Canada. Order ten days' trial treatment FREE by mail.

Dr. H. H GREEN'S SONS, Box F, ATLANTA, GA.

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls.

PERSONAL.

SEND FOR OUR illustrated seed catalogue, mailed free. McMillan Seed Co., 35 Marietta street. 1-23-3t

UNDERGRADUATE doctors, dentists, pharmacists, lawyers, practicing; soon graduated home. Box 196, Chicago. 1-19-1m

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

7-ROOM HOUSE; north side; corner lot; for $4,200. See T. H. Sappington, 8 E. Wall st.

FOUR-ROOM house for $310. Rented for $6. Perfect titles. Owner, 122 South Forsyth street.

FOUND.

FOUND—On Crumley street, bicycle No. 161. Owner can have by calling corner Pryor and Decatur, proving property and paying expenses. George Carroll, public drayman.

INSTRUCTION.

TEACHING—Instruction in Latin by experienced teacher University of Michigan. Address Teacher No. 2, care Constitution.

WANTED—A few more pupils for piano by a first-class teacher from Chicago Musical college; easy terms. Address Teacher, care Constitution. 1-22 sun tues

MONEY TO LOAN.

THOS. W. JACKSON, bankers, 70½ Peachtree, buys good paper; loans on real estate; low interest, repayable monthly.

MONEY loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc.; all business strictly confidential. Pickert Jewelry Co., 6½ Whitehall street.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

MONEY TO LEND, payable monthly or otherwise, at lowest rates of interest; no commissions charged. Real estate notes bought. Equitable Loan and Security Co.

5 AND 6 per cent money to loan on real estate, 1 to 10 years; money here for quick loans. W. A. Foster, room 18, Jos. E. Brown building, corner Pryor and Wall streets.

FOR FARM LOANS, lowest rates, best terms, payments to suit, come direct to W. P. Davis, atty.' 613 Temple court, Atlanta.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

FREE DENTISTRY—The Dental College on Butler street, fronting Grady hospital, is open for a few weeks longer; call at once; all work free and done under direction of teaching faculty. 1-19-7t

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga., room 419 Austell building.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

FOR RENT—Large, airy front room. 69 West Pine street.

FOR RENT—A room in 3d story, 50x75, on Alabama st., with plenty of light, suitable for a light manufacturing business. Apply to W. A. Hemphill. 1—22—3t

ROOMS—Three or four connecting rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; all conveniences; with couple; references exchanged. Permanent, 172 Rawson st.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Two nice corner furnished rooms with bath, at Majestic. Address P. O. Box 602. 1-24-3t

FOR RENT—Offices.

HANDSOME offices in the Joseph E. Brown building, corner Pryor and Wall sts.; elevator, steam heat and electric lights; lowest prices in the city. For terms, call on W. A. Foster, room 18. 1-22-3t

ROOMS FOR RENT—Unfurnished.

THREE CONNECTING unfurnished rooms suitable for light housekeeping, near in, good locality. B. F. Longley, Jr., 427 Equitable.

WANTED—Salesmen.

SALESMEN on cigars; $125 per mo. and exp.; experience unnecessary; permanent position. Imperial Cigar Co., "Dept. A," New York city. 1-22-sun tues wed

WANTED—Two salesmen; small salary and commission; bring references. The Martin & Hoyt Co., corner Peters and Forsyth streets.

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best; safe, reliable; take no other; send 4c. stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 7-19 sun tues thur

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS
51 Whitehall Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

ORGANIZERS wanted for the latest and best beneficial order; active men can make large wages, salary or commission. Write for terms and circulars. Address Fraternal League, Metropolitan building, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—Photographer able to run a tent. F. Jontzon, Greenville, S. C.

WANTED—Experienced canvassers; good thing for right parties, between 9 and 4. Ed Gordon, room 10, Alvin house.

MANAGER WANTED—Young man who has or can control a small amount of capital, to take charge of a new company. Address, giving reference, Enterprise, 720 Temple Court.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer; must do office work; Remington machine. Address P. O. Box 392.

GENTLEMEN to act as correspondents for a New York magazine; also to take photographs for illustrating; good camera supplied free; experience unnecessary. Send addressed envelope for terms. Colonial Magazine, 104 Park Row, N. Y. 1-22-7t

MAN WANTED—For the road; salary $12.50 per week and commission; references required; send addressed envelope. Michigan Chemical Works, Niles, Mich.

CARPENTERS WANTED at Lindale, Ga. Flynt Building and Construction Co.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—Don't prepare for any civil service examination without seeing our illustrated catalogue of information sent free. Columbian Correspondence college, Washington, D. C. 1-22 24 26 28

MEN—Our illustrated catalogue explains how to learn the barber trade in eight weeks; mailed free. Moler's Barber College, Cincinnati, O.

WE WANT AT ONCE everywhere, at home or to travel, reliable men to keep our show cards and advertising before the public and introduce a new discovery. Salary or commission; $65 per month and expenses not to exceed $2.50 per day. Apply at once for full particulars. Globe Medical Electric Co., Buffalo, N. Y. 1-5 thur sat thur

WANTED HELP—Female.

WANTED—White woman to do housework for couple with little child. Address H. C. B., care Constitution.

WANTED—Lady copyists residing in Atlanta and suburbs, to copy court records; pleasant and instructive work, and no experience required, but handwriting must be neat and legible; personal applications not considered. Write, stating age, education and experience, if any. The first question is that of handwriting. Felix Camp, 223 Equitable building. 1-24-2t

LADIES MAKE $10 to $25 weekly representing us. We offer in every town employment—genteel, pleasant, profitable, and requires but little time. Address Wilson, 550 Pearl street, New York. 1-22 sun tues

LADIES to act as correspondents for a New York magazine; also to take photographs for illustrating; good camera supplied free; experience unnecessary; send addressed envelope for terms. Colonial Magazine, 102 Park Row, New York. 1-22-7t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN, aged 23, wants position in good business house; has been connected with three different banks in state the past six years as bookkeeper and assistant cashier; has been with wholesale and retail house the past year, as bookkeeper and cashier; strong recommendations and indorsements furnished. Address Honesty, care Constitution.

BOOKKEEPER—Young man of thirty, twelve years' experience in practical bookkeeping in bank, store and factory; employed now, desires a position in the south; small town preferred. Address for references. R. P. W., care R. P. Richardson, Jr., & Co., Reidsville, N. C. 1-22-23-24

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

BRICK MACHINE WANTED—I will pay spot cash for a first-class, second hand, largest sized sword brick machine with latest improvements; machine made by Brewer preferred. Address letters to Spot Cash, care Constitution. 1-19-10t

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS in all sections to handle our Union Lamp Burner; entirely new, cheap and an article that sells on sight; exclusive territory. The Union Lamp Burner & Wick Co., 48-50 Long street, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—Good sales agent in every town in the United States to take orders for made-to-order clothing; fit and workmanship guaranteed; prices the very lowest. Agents are making from $20 to $50 per week. A fine line of samples with carrying case and lots of advertising free. Spring 1899 samples now ready. Experience desirable, but not necessary, owing to comprehensive instructions and methods. Apply at once to the Walton Tailoring Co., Chicago, Ill. Please mention this paper. 1-22 3t

AGENTS, SOAPMEN—Are you idle? Moore, 86 Broad, New York, wants wagon representatives; big combination sales; advertising plan; $40, $60 weekly.

AGENTS and branch managers; salary and commission. Hunter Tailoring Co., Cincinnati, O. 1-7-4m eod

AGENTS WANTED—We want an agent in every town to secure subscribers to The Ladies' Home Journal, to look after renewals and distribute advertising matter. We offer profitable employment for the winter, also special rewards for good work. $1,000 will be given to the agent sending the largest list up to April 15 next; $500 to the next best worker, and so on—distributing $11,500 among 500 best agents the coming season. Good pay is assured every agent whether he or she secures one of the extra awards or not. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 1-5-78t

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

IF YOU want the most beautiful stone you ever saw, get one of the guaranteed Canary stones; sold in Kimball house rotunda.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE—The H. P. Smart & Bro. Lumber Co. will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at Midville, Ga., on February 1st, at noon, a lot of sawmill machinery, including engine 20 by 26-inch cylinder, one four-wheel locomotive 11 by 22-inch cylinders, 42-inch wheels; one gang edger, lot of blacksmith and machinist tools, office furniture, etc. All the above to be sold in one lot and not to be sold in separate lots. The object being to sell out the entire lot. Terms cash. Also at the same time and place 3 to 4 miles of 30-pound iron rails with splices and spikes for relaying. Terms cash. 1-12-17-24-3t

BOARDERS WANTED.

HOTEL BON AIR, 284 Peachtree; modern conveniences, cuisine and service excellent. Board with or without lodging. Popular prices.

LOST.

LOST—From 183 Auburn, one bay horse, white hind feet; well rewarded if returned to above number. N. Kaufman.

LOST—Between Grand opera house and Snook & Austin Furniture Co., ladies' black satin bag, containing pocket book, handkerchief and small amount of money. Finder will please return to Snook & Austin Furniture store and obtain suitable reward.

TRADING FURIOUS AT THE OPENING

Highest Prices Reached in Most Stocks on Initial Bulge.

5 TO 10 POINTS GAIN SCORED

Enormous Realizing of Profits Caused Subsequent Violent Break.

ALL ORDERS TAKEN SUBJECT TO DELAY

Notwithstanding the Undertone of Strength in Speculation, Many Shares Closed Notably Lower, Closing Strong—Bonds Were Irregular.

New York, January 23.—By Associated Press: Speculation in stocks today passed previous high record marks both in volume and in prices attained. Transactions in stocks figured for 1,620,000 shares, and the sales of home reached $9,046,000. Trading was furious at the opening and the highest prices were reached in most stocks on the initial bulge with advances of 5 to 10 points in some cases. There were subsequent violent breaks on enormous realizing of profits. The market then became quieter until another exhibition of strength in the afternoon, when the coalers and Gould stocks got to the best. The bank statement, which seemed to assure easy money, was the main spring in the market's strength. London opened firm, but declined on operators taking profits and then steadied on our transactions. The extent of the public's interest in the market was reflected by the congestion of business on the stock exchange and in the commission houses. For instance, it was announced to a broker's customer today that all orders would be taken subject to delay, as their representative on the floor was unable to attend to all of their business, and that floor brokers were refusing orders, as they had more on their hands than they could execute. It was the usual thing to refuse to accept stop loss orders as the trading was too violent to guarantee their execution. As an incident conveying an impression of the extent of the early advance was that a customer who had given an order to sell a block of an active issue received $20,000 more than the order called for, owing to the violent rise while the order was being executed. Large operators were believed to have realized heavily in the early dealings, but there was said to be considerable taking back of stock in the afternoon that had been sold earlier, and round amounts of stock were covered by the traders. Some of the more essential movements were an advance of 19⅝ in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis to 88, a decline of 18 and a net gain of 4⅝. Canada Southern advanced 10½, reacted 10 and gained 3½. Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis rose 3½, dropped 4 points and closed within 1 point of the best. New York Central advanced 3¼, fell 5¼ and ended with a net loss of ⅞. Manhattan rose fractionally, broke 5 points, rallied 4½ and closed ⅞ up. At one time or another in the trading there were extreme advances in the following stocks, not previously enumerated: Reading first preferred 7¾; seconds 3; Pennsylvania 6½; Twin City Rapid Transit 5¼; Ontario and Western 5⅝; General Electric 4¾; Lackawanna 4½; American Malt 4¼; Lake Shore and New York, Chicago and St. Louis first preferred 4 each; International Paper 3¼; New York Central 3½; St. Louis and San Francisco second preferred and Delaware and Hudson 3 each, and Northwestern and Western Union 2½. After the early rise the heavy movement dropped prices rapidly. Brooklyn Transit, Union Pacific, St. Paul, New York Central and many other stocks yielding from 2 to 5 points. The market became dull in the afternoon but livened up later under the leadership of the coalers. Enormous purchases of Reading carried the price up 7¾ and other coalers were lifted from 1½ to 4½.

The movement spread to Ontario and Western, which jumped 6⅝ on transactions of over 200,000 shares. The belief seemed to be that the company would benefit by the better conditions which were said to exist in the anthracite coal trade. It was said that the plan for harmonizing the conflicting interests in the trade had reached a preliminary stage. The grangers were rather quiet in the afternoon. Speculative interest centered in the specialties. Notwithstanding the undertone of strength in speculation, many shares closed notably lower. The more prominent were Union Pacific preferred, Omaha, Federal Steel, Brooklyn Transit, Consolidated Gas, New York Central and Glucose, which were off from 1@1¾, while New York Air Brake suffered a loss of 3¼. The strength in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis was said to be founded upon confidence that the legal position of the minority stockholders would lead to the beginning of dividends within a comparatively short time, or in the sale of the minority holdings in blocks. The extraordinary spurt in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis was on a statement that the Vanderbilts had acquired the property. In some quarters the denial of the reported plan of the controlling interests in New York Central, as far as they relate to other railroad properties, were regarded as technical. The market closed strong.

Railroad bonds showed considerable strength during the forenoon and record prices were obtained in many instances. In the subsequent dealings the market displayed considerable irregularity, which continued to the end.

United States old 4s coupon and the 5s coupon advanced ¼ in the bid price.

The total sales of stock were 1,620,600 shares, including 44,650 Atchison, 158,226 ditto preferred, 29,670 Canada Southern, 12,050 Central Pacific, 1,685 Chesapeake and Ohio, 35,685 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 16,248 Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 6,520 Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 18,400 Erie first preferred, 17,395 Illinois Central, 19,880 Louisville and Nashville, 66,880 Manhattan, 138,500 Reading first preferred, 30,000 Missouri Pacific, 7,300 Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 6,700 New Jersey Central, 30,636 New York Central, 5,100 North American Company, 17,200 Northern Pacific, 2,551 ditto preferred, 13,840 Northwest Terminal, 211,162 Ontario and Western, 30,202 Reading 26,719 Union Pacific, 28,240 St. Paul, 5,715 Southern Railway, 10,029 ditto preferred, 81,861 Union Pacific preferred, 5,600 Wabash preferred, 14,790 International Paper, 31,625 Federal Steel, 7,429 ditto preferred 16,050 People's Gas, 18,000 Brooklyn Transit, 7,429 Pacific Mail, 34,460 Sugar, 6,630 Tennessee Coal and Iron, 9,260 Leather preferred, 42,000 Western Union, 29,420 Chicago Great Western.

Money on call steady at 2½@3 per cent; last loan at 2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper 2¾@4¼ per cent.

Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84¾@4.85 for demand and $4.82¾@4.82 for sixty days; posted rates $4.83½@4.83⅝; commercial bills $4.80½@4.82.

Silver certificates nominal at 58½@59½c.

Bar silver 59⅝c.

Mexican dollars 47⅛c.

Government bond strong.

State bonds strong.

Railroad bonds irregular.

Following are closing bid quotations:

RAILWAY STOCKS.

Atchison	23¼	New Jersey Central	104¾
do. preferred	69¾	New York Central	136⅜
Baltimore and Ohio	68¾	N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	17
Canada Pacific	85¾	do. 1st preferred	78
Canada Southern	62	do. 2d preferred	39¾
Central Pacific	47¾	Norfolk & Western	19½
Chesapeake & Ohio	27⅝	North American Co.	7½
Chicago & Alton	166½	Northern Pacific	49¾
C., B. & Q	139¾	do. preferred	80¼
Chic. & E. Illinois	65	Ontario & Western	24¾
do. preferred	115½	Oregon R. & Nav.	51¾
Chic. Great Western	18	Oregon Short Line	47¾
Chic., Ind. & L.	9	Pac. Coast, 1st pref.	84½
do. preferred	32	do. 2d preferred	64½
Chic. & N. W.	151½	Pittsburg	180
do. preferred	189	Reading	24⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	54¾	do. 1st preferred	64⅝
do. preferred	97	Rio Grande & W.	34
Del. & Hudson	116¾	do. preferred	73½
Del., Lac. & W'n	181	Rock Island	120
Del. & Rio Grande	20¾	St. Louis & Santa Fe	93¾
do. preferred	72¾	do. 1st preferred	68½
Erie (new)	16	do. 2d preferred	37
do. preferred	41¼	St. L. & S. W.	8
Ft. Wayne	180	do. preferred	21¾
Great North'n pref.	167¾	St. Paul	128¼
Hocking Valley	3¾	do. preferred	168½
Illinois Central	120¾	St. P. & Omaha	170
Lake Erie & W'n	17¾	do. preferred	172
do. preferred	64	St. P., M. & M.	180
Lake Shore	204	Southern Pacific	37¾
Louisville & Nash.	87⅝	Southern Railway	12⅝
Manhattan L.	115¾	do. preferred	48¾
Metro. Street Ry.	197½	Texas & Pacific	17¼
Michigan Central	113	Union Pacific	48¾
Minn. & St. Louis	41⅝	Wabash	8¼
do. preferred	98½	U. P., D. & G., pfd.	12½
Missouri Pacific	47¾	Wabash	8¼
Mobile & Ohio	37	do. preferred	24¾
Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¼	Wheeling & L. E.	6¾
do. preferred	37	do. preferred	27½

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	109	United States	56½
American	138	Wells Fargo	125

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil	33¾	do. preferred	114
do. preferred	89½	National Lin. Oil	8½
American Spirits	13	Pacific Mail	46¼
do. preferred	36	People's Gas	112¾
American Tobacco	158	Pullman Palace	191
do. preferred	136	Silver Certificates	59¼
Consolidated Gas	191	Stand. Rope & Twine	9½
Com. Cable Co	180	Sugar	131¼
Col. F. & Iron	33¾	do. preferred	110
do. preferred	92	T. C. & Iron	39¾
General Electric	107	U. S. Leather	7¾
Haw. Com. Co	58½	do. preferred	73¾
Brook. Rap. Tran.	90¾	U. S. Rubber	23¾
International Paper	66¾	do. preferred	115
do. preferred	94½	Western Union	97⅝
La Clede Gas	53¾	Federal Steel	56
Lead	38⅜	do. preferred	83¾

BONDS.

U. S. 3s	107¼	N. Y. Central 1sts	116¼
U. S. new 4s reg	128¾	N. J. Cent. 5s	115
do. coupon	129¾	N. Carolina 6s	130
U. S. 4s	112	do 4s	104
do. coupon	112⅞	Northern Pac. 1sts	115
do 2ds	99¼	do 3s	69¾
U. S. 5s reg	111⅜	do 4s	103¾
do. 5s coupon	112	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	104
District 3 65s	119¾	Norfolk & Wes. 6s	129
Ala., Class A	107	Northwest consols	142¾
Ala., Class B	107	do deb. 5s	122
Ala., Class C	100	Oregon Nav. 1sts	113½
Ala., Currency	100	do 4s	103
Atchison 4s	103	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	132
do. adj. 4s	84¾	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	110
Canada So. 2nds	111¾	Pacific 6s '95	104
Chicago Terminals	93¼	Reading 4s	88⅛
C. & O. 5s	118½	Rio G. W. 1sts	92¾
C., H. & D. 4½s	104¾	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s	108
D. & R. G. 1sts	108¾	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	123⅛
D. & R. G. 4s	101¼	St. Paul consols 7s	163
East Tenn. 1sts	104¾	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	119
Erie Gen. 4s	75¾	do 5s	121
F., W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	85	Southern Ry. 5s	106⅜
Gen. Electric 5s	110	Stand. Rope & T. 6s	89
G. H. & S. A. 6s	108	Tenn. new set 3s	95
do. 2ds	107	Texas Pac. 1sts	109¾
H. & T. Cent. 5s	110	do reg. 2nds	40¾
do. con. 6s	110	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	90¼
Iowa Cent. 1sts	110	Wabash 1st 5s	115
La. new consol 4s	100	do 2ds	99
L. & N. unified 4s	96¾	West Shore 4s	112¼
Missouri 6s	114¾	Virginia centuries	85¼
M. K. T. 2ds	69	do deferred	8¼
do. 4s	94	Wisconsin Cent. 1sts	58¾

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, January 23.—With the exception of Union Pacific, which showed an advance of nearly $2 a share compared with our Saturday's closing, there was but a fractional change in London's opening figures. Near the close, however, the foreign markets became exceedingly violent under the influence of the New York market, which showed more activity than at any time since the present bull campaign, total sales exceeding all previous records. The opening was wild and furious with advances of 5 to 10 per cent in many issues, which was followed by breaks equally as violent under the pressure of enormous profit taking. After the lapse of an hour or so, the market became more quiet in tone and fluctuations less violent. In the later dealings the buying movement was renewed on an extensive scale, and the advance was resumed with vigor. The anthracite coalers came into new prominence with gains of 3 to 5 per cent, after rising over 5 per cent, broke over 4 per cent, but recovered half of the loss. Big Four became active at a sensational advance and rose nearly $7 a share and held a large part of the advance. General Electric rose 6 per cent and Manhattan, after dropping 2 per cent, gained 4 per cent. Later in the session Western Union rose rapidly, it simply being caught in the swim. The specialties recorded substantial advances and showed considerable strength at the close. No material weakness was shown in this market and conservative brokers still predict higher prices.

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, January 23.—The Commercial-Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: There was universal liveliness in the markets here today.

Americans boomed from the start, and there was heavy London buying. Dealers say it was the most excited day in them ever seen here. The public was undoubtedly in them. A lull came in the middle of the day, but there was a further spurt when the New York prices came. This was followed by a sharp slump, led by Union Pacific preferred, and New York Central. The market had overlooked Dr. Depew's denial of the consolidation story, which was concealed in an obscure corner of The Times. There was a slight recovery in the street. The chief demand was for Erie preferred and Reading first preferred, and 4s. There was a very large business up to the finish.

Money was slack. The banks are not taking bills, while brokers also are hesitating.

Foreign Finances.

London, January 23.—Consols for money 111 1-16; consols for account 111⅛. Illinois Central 125¼; Atchison 25¼; Louisville and Nashville 63¾.

Bar silver steady at 27⅝d per ounce.

Money 1 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills 2 1-16@2⅛ per cent.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 167.30.

Paris, January 23.—Three per cent rentes 102 francs 25 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 10 centimes for checks.

Southern Exchange Stock Letter.

Atlanta, January 23.—Stock market continues to prove to the bears that there is still more room at the top.

Twenty active stocks advanced 1.20 four days 3.62, and advance since October 24 of 15.34. This is the largest uninterrupted movement of recent years.

Bank statement very favorable, assuring cheap money for a long time to come. This expected keep movement going.

The proposed increase in the capital in B. R. T. from 20,000,000 to 45,000,000 is the strongest evidence thus far afforded of plans for the amalgamation of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit railroads. Friends of B. R. T. speak of figures 30 points higher as confidently as they predicted 75 when the stock was around 30. It is probable, as the amalgamation plans come out B. H. T. will be again a feature. We are told that quite a strong interest has taken hold of C. G. W., with the idea of a considerable move in the stock week. Southern Railway probably acquire M. and O.

Vanderbilt buying of Big Four stock and inside points stock will sell at 60 very quickly.

Great Western expected to move this week.

Exchange working lower, scattered gold imports not unlikely.

Coal trade good, gradually working into better shape

STOCKS.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Last sale.	Closing bid.
Am'n Tobacco	146	148¾	144¾	148¼	148¼
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	133	133	129⅝	131⅜	131¾
Atchison	24	24⅜	23¼	23¼	23¾
do. preferred	69¾	69¾	62½	63¾	68¾
Balto. & Ohio	68	68⅝	66	68¼	68¼
Brook. Rap. Tran.	92	92	88⅜	90¾	90¾
Bay State Gas	7		6⅜	6¾	6⅜
Bur. & Quincy	140¾	141¾	139⅜	139¼	139⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	52½	56	52	55	54⅜
Ches. & Ohio	27¾	27⅝	27	27⅝	27¾
Canada Southern	61¾	66	60	63	62
Del. & Hudson	114¾	117	113¾	116	116¼
Del. & Lack	162½	162¾	160¾	161¾	161
Erie	16	16	16	16	16
Con. Gas	192¾	192¾	191¼	161¾	191
Gen. Electric	103	107	103¼	107	107
Chic. Great West.	17¾	18¼	16¾	18¼	18
Jersey Central	103	104¼	102½	104½	104¾
Mo., Kans. & Tex.	14	14	14	14	13¾
do. preferred	35	38¼	37	37¼	37
Louisv. & Nash.	67¾	68	66	67¾	67¾
Lake Shore					204
Manhattan L.	115	117	112¾	115¼	115¾
Mo. Pacific	47¾	48	46¾	47¾	47¾
Met. Street Ry	199	199	197¾	198	197¾
National Lead	38¾	39	38¼	38¾	38¾
Northern Pacific	49¾	49¾	48¾	49¼	49¾
do. preferred	80¾	81¾	80¼	80¼	80¼
N. Y. Central	139	140¾	135¾	137	136¾
Northwestern	150	152¾	150	151¼	151½
Omaha	99¾	99¾	97½	97¾	98
Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾	46	46¾	46¾
People's Gas	110¾	112¾	109¼	112¾	112¾
Reading	22¾	24¾	22¾	24¼	24¾
Rock Island	121	121	118¾	120¾	120
Southern Ry.	13¾	13¾	12¾	13	12¾
do. preferred	48¾	49	47¼	48¼	48¾
St. Paul	129	129	127½	128¾	128¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	40	40	39	39½	39⅝
U. S. Leather pfd.	74¾	74¾	73¼	74	73¾
Union Pacific	49¾	50	47¾	48¼	48¼
do. preferred	84¾	84¾	80	81⅝	81½
Western Union	96	98	95	97⅜	97⅝
Wabash, pfd	24¾	24¾	24	24⅜	24¾
Am'n Cotton Oil	36¼	36¾	35½	35⅝	35⅝
Am'n Spirits	13	13¾	13	13	13
do. preferred	35¾	38¾	35¼	35¾	36
U. S. Rubber	47¾	47¾	46¼	46¾	46¾
do. preferred	115¾	115¾	115½	115¾	115
Federal Steel	54	54	53	53¼	53
do. preferred	84	84½	83¾	83¾	83¾
Illinois Central	122	122	119¾	120¾	120¾

*Ex-dividend 2 per cent. †Ex-div. 2 per cent.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	105	Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	108
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	107	Macon 6s	115
Ga. 4s, 1915-19	110	Columbus 5s	106
Savannah 5s	111	Waterw'ks 6s	100
Atl'n'a 8s, 1902	111	Rome 5s	105
Atl'n'a 7s, 1904	111	So. Car. 4½s	110
Atl'n'a 6s, L.D.	116	Newn'n 6s, L.D.	107
Atl'n'a 5s, L.D.	112	Chatta. 5s, 1911	100
Atl'n'a 4½s	107	Col. S. C. gold	104
Atl'nta 4s	105	2s & 4s, 1910	86
		Ala. Class A	108

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	112	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	118
Ga. 7s, 1925	112	do income 6s, 1900	100
Ga. Pa. 1st	120		
C., C. & A. 1st 6s, 1909	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	200	Aug. & Sav	105
Southwestern	105 107	A. & W. P.	114
		do deben.	101

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, January 23.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $291,217,294; gold reserve, $230,164,764.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., January 23, 1899.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, January 23.—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $5.00; second patent, $4.50; straight, $4.00; extra fancy, $3.90; fancy, $3.60; extra family, $3.00. Corn, white, 50c; mixed, 49c. Oats, white, 40c; mixed 38c. Texas red stock, 45c. Rye, Georgia, 85c. Hay No. 1 timothy, large bales, 80c; small bales, 75c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 70c. Meal, plain, 50c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 82c; small sacks, 82c. Shorts, 95c. Stock meal, 85c. Cotton seed meal, 90c per 100 lbs.; hulls, $4.00 per ton. Peas, stock, 75c@90c per bu.; common white, $1.15@1.25; lady, $1.25@1.50. Grits, $2.65 per bbl; $1.35 per bag.

New York, January 23—Flour more active. Wheat, spot firm; No. 2 red 80¾; options closed 1⅛@1½c higher; January —; March 79¼; May 7c. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 43¾@46; options closed 1c higher; May 42⅝. Oats, spot firmer; No. 2 34½; options neglected.

St. Louis, January 23—Flour steady. Wheat better; No. 2 red cash in elevator 73½; track 74; January 74⅜; May 76¼ bid; July 68¾. Corn steady; No. 2 cash 35¾; January 35⅜; May 36¾ bid. Oats firm; No. 2 cash 28¾; track 29; January 28¾; May 28¾ 2d.

Chicago, January 23 — Flour firm. Wheat, No. 2 spring 67¼@69; No. 3 spring 64¼@68; No. 2 red 71@71¾. Corn, No. 2 36½; No. 2 yellow 36¾. Oats, No. 2 27. No. 2 white 29¾@30¼; No. 3 white 29@29½. Rye, No. 2 56¼.

Cincinnati, January 23 — Flour stronger. Wheat firm, No. 2 red 72. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 35¼. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed 29.

Groceries.

Atlanta, January 23.—Roasted coffee—Arbuckle and Levering $11.80; Lion $10.00, less 50c per 100 lb. cases. Green coffee, choice 11c; fair 9c; prime 7¼@8¼c. Sugar, standard granulated, New York 5.29; New Orleans 5.25; New Orleans white 5¼c, do yellow 5¼c. Syrup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12¾@20c; sugar house 28@35c. Teas, black, 35@65c; green, 30@60c. Rice head 7¼c; choice 6¼@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls. bulk $2.00; 3s $2.65, ice cream $1.00. Candies, common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream, 10½@11¼c. Matches, 65s 50c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5@6½c; cream 6c; gingersnaps 6c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.70@1.60; L. W. $1.00.

Provisions.

Atlanta, January 23—Clear ribs boxed sides 5½c; clear sides 5¾c; ice-cured bellies 8c. Sugar-cured hams 9@11c; California 6c; breakfast bacon 10@12½c. Lard, best quality, 7¼c; second quality 6¾c, compound 5c.

St. Louis, January 23.—Pork higher; standard mess jobbing $9.37½. Lard higher; prime steam 5.45; choice 5.47½. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 4.12½; extra shorts 4.75; ribs 4.87½; shorts 5.00. Bacon, boxed shoulders 4.75; extra shorts 5.25@5.30; ribs 5.37½, shorts 5.50.

Chicago, January 23—Mess pork $10.00@10.05. Lard 5.30@5.62½. Short rib sides, loose, 4.75@5.00; shoulders, boxed, 4.25@4.37½; short clear sides, boxed, 5.10@5.15.

New York, January 23—Lard firm; western steam 6.00; January 6.00; refined firm. Pork firm; family $10.50@11.25.

Cincinnati, January 23 — Lard firmer at $5.45. Bulk meats firmer at 4.90. Bacon firm at $5.75.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, January 23 — Turpentine firm at 40; sales 100 casks; receipts 288. Rosin firm; sales 288 bbls; receipts 3,133; A, B, C, D E, $1.00; F $1.00; G $1.05; H $1.20; I $1.40; K $1.55; M $1.85; N $1.75; windowglass $2.05; waterwhite $2.30.

Wilmington, January 23—Turpentine firm at 43¼@43¾. Rosin firm at 97½@$1.02½. Crude turpentine firm at $1.30@2.30. Tar very firm at $1.10.

Charleston, January 2 — Turpentine firm at 41; sales none. Rosin firm; sales none.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, January 23.—Apples $4.75@5.00, owing to variety and quality. Lemons, choice $3.25@3.50; fancy $3.50@4.00. Oranges $3.50@4.00; California $2.75@3.00; Florida $3.75@4.00. Bananas, straight $1.00@1.25 bunch; culls 90c. Figs, 14@15c, owing to quality. Raisins, new California $1.50@1.80; ¼ boxes 50@60. Currants 8c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts, almonds 16c; pecans, 7@8c; Brazil 8@9c; filberts, 11½c; walnuts, 8@10c; mixed nuts 10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½c.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, January 23—Eggs 11¼@12½. Butter, western creamery 20@22c; fancy Tennessee 14@16c, choice 12½c; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 22½@25c; spring chickens, large, 15@16c; small, 12½@15c; ducks, puddle, 22½@25c; Peking 22½@25c. Irish potatoes 70@75c per bushel; sweet potatoes, new crop, 60@65c per bushel. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 9@10c. Onions, new crop, 85c@$1.00 per bu; $3.00@3.50 per bbl. Cabbage 1½@2c per lb. Beeswax 22½@25c. Dried fruit, apples 4@5c; peaches 8@9c.

Poultry and Game.

Live turkeys 9@10c pound; dressed 11½ to 12½c; dressed chickens, hens, 11@12½c; fries 12½@14c; ducks 13 to 14c; quail, 9 to 10c each; rabbit, 3 to 9c; squirrel, 6 to 7c; 'possum, dressed, 12½; live, 25 to 40c each.

Imports of Grain Into Liverpool.

Liverpool, January 23.—The imports of wheat into Liverpool for the week: From Atlantic ports 190,700 quarters; from Pacific ports 9,600 quarters; from other ports 21,000 quarters.

The imports of corn into Liverpool from Atlantic ports for the week 63,700 quarters.

The Liverpool Grain Market.

Liverpool, January 23.—Wheat futures closed steady; March 5s 9¾d; May 5s 7½d; spot steady; No. 1 California 6s 9d@6s 10d. Corn, spot steady; American mixed new 3s 9¾d; futures quiet; January 3s 10d; March 3s 9¾d; May 3s 9¾d.

SHORTS WERE PANIC STRICKEN

Nearly All News at Hand Was of Favorable Purport.

ENCOURAGED THE BULL CLIQUE

They Made Concerted Efforts To Send Cotton Prices Materially Higher.

OPENED VALUES 6 TO 13 POINTS UP

Trading Heaviest Since a Year Ago, and Recalled Great Bull Movement of 1895—Brokers Had All the Business They Could Handle.

New York, January 23.—The cotton market reflected a tone of strength today that surprised the trade. A flood of buying orders came into the pit at the opening from all directions, and led to unusual activity and an excited market. The public, seeing changed conditions and a bull movement, seem to have been attracted to cotton as a favorable field for investment at the previous price, for brokers reported an accumulation of large buying orders from outsiders over Sunday that surprised them. Their execution, together with large buying orders from the the trade at Liverpool and New Orleans and the south, not to mention a continued heavy demand from Wall street, caused the first prices to be made at materially higher prices. The trading was the heaviest for the exchange since a year ago, and it recalled the great bull movement which prevailed in cotton in 1895. Then we had as large a visible supply as now, but it was supplemented by the new crop getting a bad start, which resulted later in a crop failure, and the general trade revival and boom in stocks following protracted depression of 1893 and 1894.

Brokers who have been idle for months had all the business they could handle. As fast as one bull let go another took his place. Besides, the heavy local and foreign shorts interests—still estimated at over 1,000,000 bales in the summer months—took fright and started in to cover. It was perhaps the demand from this source and the heavy outside buying that gave a fillip to the market and made sentiment so strong, though trade conditions have been becoming bullish and prices hardening for some time. The market showed its strength by absorbing all offerings and working up through the opening prices to a new high level. Reports from Liverpool and the south were bullish, showing a hardening tendency to spot cotton, and the news from the dry goods districts was bullish and suggested an immense spring trade. At the same time the movement of the crop showed a further sharp falling off, today's port receipts being only 28,000 bales, against 39,000 last week and 59,000 last year.

With nearly all news at hand of favorable purport, and encouraged by past successes, the bull clique made a concentrated effort in the cotton market to send price to a materially higher level. That this attempt was not futile may be readily inferred from the fact that on the first call alone prices shot up 6 to 13 points, with the market showing pronounced strength all through the rest of the session with the exception of the last few minutes. Shorts were panic stricken at the start and nervously sought cover, seeing nothing in the general situation to warrant an immediate reaction. Wall street led in a heavy investment demand, while New Orleans bought freely both to cover short accounts and for investment. Early Liverpool orders were for the sale of the near months as against purchases in their market at relatively lower figures. As the session progressed realizing on a very extensive scale set in, and at times there were periods of irregularity, which in every instance, however, were followed by a sharp recovery on renewed demand for outside account. The volume of speculation was without question the largest noted in a single day in many months. The local trade was very much encouraged by the increased interest manifested by outsiders, and belief was expressed that the cotton market was in a fair way to show something like old-time activity from this time forth. The profit taking of today was believed to have been a good thing for the market, as considerable of the weaker holdings passed into strong hands. Chief among the bull factors of the day were a strong set of cables from the English market. Futures at Liverpool advanced 3 to 4 points, while at an advance of 1-32d spot cotton was in urgent demand. Receipts at all points showed unmistakable signs of petering out, notwithstanding the fact that weather conditions during the past week had been favorable to marketing and moving the crop. After a lively spurt during the last few moments, in which liquidation figured conspicuously, our market finished the day barely steady at a net gain of 6 to 9 points. Many shorts, particularly New Orleans interests, were conspicuous buyers all day.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton: Atlanta—Steady; middling 5 15-16c.
Liverpool—Business good; middling 3¼d.
New York—Firm; middling 6⅜c.
New Orleans—Steady; middling 5 9-16c.
Savannah—Quiet; middling 5½c.
Galveston—Quiet but firm; middling 5 13-16c.
Norfolk—Firm; middling 5 13-16c.
Mobile—Firm; middling 5½c.
Memphis—Firm; middling 5⅝c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 5 3-16c.
Charleston—Firm; middling 5⅜c.
Houston—Steady; middling 5 13-16c.
St. Louis—Firm; middling 5⅜c.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, January 23.—The week opened with a quiet general demand for cotton goods in all departments, buyers being more anxious to secure deliveries on existing contracts than to place new orders at advanced prices. The tone continues good, the further advance in raw cotton being a supporting element. There was no further advances in prices, but the tendency was against buyers in most directions. Print cloths were firm without demand of moment. Jobbing trade reports are satisfactory, distribution liberal and prospects good. Business in men's woolen and worsted fabrics is moderate and fair in dress goods. Silks very firm.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK	
	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898
Saturday	325	455	350	....	21875	11789
Monday	619	232	2825	250	19169	11721
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	944	687	3175	250	....	....

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Open'g.	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Closing bid and asked.
January	6 02	6 05	6 02	6 05	6 01-03
February	5 99	6 04	5 99	6 04	6 00-01
March	6 00	6 07	6 00	6 07	6 02-03
April	6 04	6 09	6 04	6 09	6 05-06
May	6 07	6 12	6 04	6 07	6 07-08
June	6 09	6 11	6 07	6 09	6 07-08
July	6 13	6 13	6 06	6 08	6 08
August	6 15	6 16	6 09	6 12	6 11-12
September	6 03	6 03	5 99	6 00	6 00-01
October	6 01	6 05	5 99	6 02	6 00-01
November	....	....	....	....	....
December	....	....	....	....	....

Closed steady.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCK	
	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898
Saturday	23776	20575	31845	27331	1089771	1235884
Monday	27863	52918	21914	47038	1093878	1285682
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thrsday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Totals	51638	73493	51759	74369	....	....

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

December		June	5 78
January	5 63	July	5 82
February	5 64	August	5 77
March	5 67	September	5 71
April	5 71	October	5 70
May	5 75	November	5 71

Closed quiet and steady.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, January 23, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, business good with prices higher; middling uplands 3¼; sales 12,000; American 11,

ATLANTA WOMEN TO HOLD A MASS MEETING TODAY

Working Women's Home Will Be Fully Discussed This Morning.

INTEREST IN MOVEMENT CONTINUES TO SPREAD

Live Topics Discussed at Woman's Club Yesterday Afternoon—Interesting and Important Papers Read.

The establishment of a working woman's home in Atlanta seems no longer a theory or a proposition, but an assured movement, the cause of which is being espoused not alone by the representative women of the city individually, but in organizations.

The Atlanta Woman's Club at an important meeting yesterday afternoon discussed the subject with an enthusiasm that means the co-operation of that body, including a membership of 320 women. Mrs. W. P. Patillo addressed the club earnestly in behalf of a working woman's home, calling for discussion on the subject.

Among the first women to express hearty approval of the enterprise was Mrs. W. B. Lowe, president General Federation of Woman's Clubs, who urged the united action of the club women in an institution, the need of which had long been appreciated in the city.

Mrs. S. E. Gabbett spoke in an interesting manner of the working women's homes she had visited in Europe, and their successful operation. Mrs. J. K. Ottley, Mrs. Heber Reed, Mrs. Charles Read, Mrs. Hamilton Douglas expressed their sympathy with the movement, and the discussion concluded in a motion made by Mrs. Lowe, and unanimously carried, to the effect that in the event of the proposed working woman's home the Atlanta Woman's Club will subscribe liberally to its establishment.

MRS. PATILLO URGES AID OF CLUB WOMEN

"The women of this city who have been engaged in any sort of charitable work have for several years felt the need of a home for working women. The Young Men's Christian Association looks after the young men who come here in search of employment, and are among strangers.

"But there is no place where the young women can find help or protection. Earning small wages, many of them are forced to go to the cheapest boarding houses, where the associations are not improving, if not positively harmful; the food furnished is poorly prepared, and they have no proper nourishment for soul nor body. I say that we were conscious of their need, but there are so many charitable organizations and the public is so constantly asked to help them that we hardly knew how to raise the necessary funds to equip such a home. Two months ago, at a meeting of the Young Woman's Christian Association of the Gulf Division, who were hoping to begin work in this city, I suggested a plan whereby such a home could be started, and it was agreed to undertake it early this year. In the meantime this community has been startled by the death of poor old Sarah Stone.

"With one impulse our women have decided that no more time is to be lost, and a meeting has been called for Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. Hugh Inman, to discuss plans for this home. It has always been my desire for the Atlanta Woman's Club that they shall not only do their full share in all work designed to help women, but that they shall lead in such work. It is, therefore, with great pride and joy that I notice that among the first women to make large and generous contributions to this cause are members of the Atlanta Woman's Club. I trust that there will be a large representation of this body at the meeting Tuesday morning, and we will show the public that we are as active in our charities as we are thorough in literary culture. S. C. Patillo, president Atlanta Woman's Club."

In line with Mrs. Patillo's address to the women of her club are the following notices:

The women's federated clubs of the city are invited to be present at the meeting to be held at the residence of Mrs. Hugh Inman this morning at 11 o'clock to discuss the proposed working women's home.
MRS. W. B. LOWE,
President General Federation Woman's Clubs.

The Grady hospital auxiliary is invited to meet at the residence of Mrs. Hugh Inman this morning at 11 o'clock to discuss the proposed working women's home.
MRS. ROBERT J. LOWRY,
President.

The woman's board of the Florence Crittenton home are invited to meet at the residence of Mrs. Hugh Inman this morning at 11 o'clock to discuss the establishment of a working women's home.
MRS. A. McD. WILSON,
President.

The woman's auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association is invited to meet at the residence of Mrs. Hugh Inman this morning at 11 o'clock.
MRS. I. S. MITCHELL,
President.

The Sheltering Arms Society is invited to meet at the residence of Mrs. Hugh Inman this morning at 11 o'clock to discuss the working women's home.
MRS. FRANK LOGAN,
President.

The young ladies' auxiliary of the Grady hospital auxiliary is invited to meet at Mrs. Hugh Inman's this morning at 11 o'clock.
JENNIE ENGLISH,
President.

The Ladies' Hebrew Aid Society is invited to meet at Mrs. Hugh Inman's this morning at 11 o'clock.
MRS. EICHBURG, President.

The Atlanta Relief Association is invited to meet at the residence of Mrs. Hugh Inman this morning at 11 o'clock.
ELLA M. POWELL, President.

The Manning Circle is invited to meet at Mrs. Hugh Inman's this morning at 11 o'clock.
MRS. GRIFFIN,
President.

The woman's board of the Home for the Friendless is invited to meet at Mrs. Hugh Inman's this morning at 11 o'clock.
MRS. L. B. NELSON,
President.

All the women of Atlanta interested in the establishment of the working women's home are invited to meet at the home of Mrs. Hugh Inman this morning at 11 o'clock. Mrs. E. S. Munford, Mrs. William Witham, Mrs. John W. Grant, Mrs. Lewis Beck, Mrs. Preston Arkwright, Mrs. Frank Logan, Mrs. Joseph Raine, Mrs. James English, Sr., Mrs. M. Rich, Mrs. Patillo, Mrs. Samuel Wilkes, Mrs. Frank Rice, Mrs. Hugh Richardson, Mrs. J. K. Ottley, Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, Mrs. W. A. Hemphill, Mrs. N. P. Black, Mrs. Jarnigin, Mrs. Robert Ridley, Mrs. George Winship, Mrs. W. B. Foster, Mrs. John Ryan, Mrs. Joseph Jacobs, Mrs. T. B. Neal, Mrs. H. T. Inman, Mrs. W. B. Lowe, Mrs. A. B. Steele, Mrs. W. S. Everett, Mrs. W. S. Elkin, Mrs. Robert J. Lowry, Mrs. T. H. Martin, Mrs. E. L. Connally, Mrs. H. E. W. Palmer, Mrs. J. Iverson Patton, Mrs. Edward C. Peters, Mrs. George Brown, Mrs. Floyd W. McRae, Mrs. Harry Jackson, Mrs. I. S. Mitchell, Mrs. W. W. Draper, Mrs. John Marshall Slaton, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. R. D. Spalding, Mrs. Carroll Payne, Mrs. E. P. Howell, Mrs. Albert Thornton.

LIVE TOPICS ARE ARGUED BY WOMEN

At the conclusion of the business side of the meeting of the Atlanta Woman's Club yesterday afternoon, the president left the chair and Mrs. Hamilton Douglas, chairman of the business section, presented one of the most interesting programmes yet heard in the Atlanta Woman's Club. The programme consisted of a series of discussions by the ablest members on subjects of vital importance to the women of the day, and those which are being discussed by the press and the people alike.

Mrs. J. K. Ottley, as a member of the national committee on the industrial conditions of women and children, recently appointed by the National Federation of Women's Clubs, explained the work of that committee, as suggested in a circular issued by the chairman, Mrs. Corinne S. Brown. As the name of the committee implies, its object is to investigate in the interest of women and children the growth of industrial method as related to the great economic questions. The women of the committee are among the ablest in the country, Georgia being well represented on it in Clare de Graffenreid, who has a national reputation for her knowledge of the real status of the wage-earning people of this and other countries, and Mrs. J. K. Ottley, whose interest in educational work of all kinds has brought her to investigate the needs of the people in industrial lines. The work of the committee will be carried on through the various clubs of the country, each club making itself the center of investigation in the community in which it is.

The attitude of the club woman toward the wage-earning woman was the subject of a strong and convincing address from Mrs. Lowe, who as president if the General Federation, outlined with interesting detail the work to be undertaken by the industrial committee of the Federation, and which brings out one of the altruistic principles of club work, that of the united efforts of women in the interest of the wage-earning woman. Mrs. Lowe urged the co-operation of all women in this work, which takes as its primary step the investigation of the conditions of working women and children in this country and in Europe, and from which will arise the benefits of comparative study.

She spoke of the magnitude of the work undertaken, and the distrust as to success that might prompt many in their appreciation of it, but brought out clearly that the earnest work of each individual woman in organized bodies meant an invincible power that must eventually accomplish the purpose in which interest is centered. The helpless condition of the wage-earning woman was touched upon, her lack of protection as such in the various fields of labor where she manifests her competency to cope with man, the inequality of the wages paid her and many phases of the interesting question were handled with a logic and earnestness indicating that the head and heart of the speaker were united in the inspiration of her utterances.

She emphasized the obligation of the women in position to act to do so in the interest of the wage earning women, especially those of the latter class without homes or masculine support.

She replied to the oft quoted statement of the unenlightened that "the place of woman was in the home" by asking the question, "What are the women to do who have no homes, who have not the support of a father, of a husband or of a brother?" "Do the railroad corporations who have used the services of women to cheapen labor create homes for them when they suddenly turn them out of their positions to re-engage men? Do they find masculine support for them? And what about the women who having homes have to aid their husbands probably in the support of these homes?" Such questions as these were answered in the course of Mrs. Lowe's interesting talk, and she urged that each woman who regarded her obligation to woman go out and study for herself the labor conditions, that she might bring her individual strength into the great work that should be directed by women of the leisure class toward their wage earning sisters, and concluded with the significant statement that suffrage was not needed for woman's united effort to bring about splendid results.

Applause greeted the first words of Mrs. H. B. Wey, who appeared before the meeting as chairman of the woman's visiting board of the board of education and who is the first woman in the city to hold an office in a municipal board. Before discussing "What Could Be Accomplished by the Woman's Board," the subject of her discourse, Mrs. Wey, in a manner indicating deepest feeling, expressed her gratitude to the women before her for the interest they had taken toward having the representation of women on the board of education.

"I am but a member of this club myself," she said, "but I desire as chairman of the visiting board of women to thank the club women for what they have done to create public sentiment in favor of and finally having brought about the appointment of the board, since their hearty and continuous support of the movement was manifest to all." Mrs. Wey further thanked the club women for the advantages afforded the young teachers in having been given the opportunity of hearing at the club men so eminently qualified to broaden their views as Horace Fletcher and others similarly distinguished. She urged the co-operation of the women present in the work to be undertaken by the woman's board, one of the great object of which is to establish closer relations between the teacher and the parent, the good results to be found in the child and in the strengthening of the public school system.

Mrs. Wey's discourse was replete with meaning, expressed with an earnestness that impressed her every listener with the fact that her appointment was an instance of the "right woman in the right place," and "that her leadership of the work of the woman's board merits its success."

Mrs. Hamilton Douglas, in a most interesting talk on the subject of "Woman's Business Interests," aptly observed that all women were working women, but that all women did not have the chance to select their avocations of work and that while some chose to work in the home, there were others whom circumstance called out of the home, necessitating their knowledge of other interests save those embroidered in home life. She referred with enthusiasm to the business qualifications of many of the young women who, having the business department of the Girls' High school, had proven the excellence of the business as well as literary side of that institution, and who today are not only self-supporting, but are aiding in the support of their families. She pointed out the fact that though there were the two separate departments of study in the Girls' High school ,that the expenses of that institution did not exceed proportionately the expenses of the Boys' High school. Investigation proved that the expense to the city of each boy attending the high school is $50 a year, while the expenses of each girl attending the high school is $30 a year.

Mrs. Julia Iverson Patton read an article in the incident of a railroad's recent unjust action to its women workers, and proved as adequate to justify the case the several excuses given by the railroad officials. Dr. Katherine Collins, in an interesting paper, refuted the statement that women in their physical strength or construction are unable to occupy the positions to which they aspire in the various fields of labor.

"The Growth of the Wages System" was the subject treated of by Mrs. Charles Read, in a paper instructive ,scientific and practical and abounding in thought as well as bearing every evidence of deep research. The meeting concluded with delightful music, redndere by Mrs. Alex Stirling.

SHARP-JOHNSON.

The marriage of J. W. Sharp and Miss Volley Johnson was solemnized last Monday night at the residence of A. M. Reinhardt, on Jackson street, Rev. J. A. Sharp, of Fairmount college, the cousin of the groom, officiating.

The bride is the niece of Mrs. Reinhardt and has many friends in this city, with whom she is very popular. The groom is a successful merchant of Atlanta and is highly esteemed in business circles.

The bridal couple left the city Monday night and will not be at home to friends for several weeks.

CONCERT FOR A. E. S. A.

This evening at 8:30 o'clock a grand concert will be given under the auspices of the Atlanta Equal Suffrage Association at the Unitarian Church of Our Father. Mrs. Sarah McDonald Sheridan, Miss Hunt, Miss Robertson, Miss Willette and Mr. Joseph H. Denck will render the following attractive programme:

Piano, "Pasquinade," Gottschalk.
Piano, "Pasquinade," Moszkowski.
Violin, "Walther's Preislied" from the "Meistersinger," Wagner.
Monologue, "Between the Acts," Harriet Ford.
Songs, "Love Me if I Live," Foote; "Little Blue Pigeon," Fairlamb; "O Let Night Speak of Me," Chadwick; "Old Scotch Lullaby," Henschel; "Loch Lomond," Foote.
"Monologue, "Behind a Curtain."
Piano, "Then You'll Remember Me," Denck.
Song, "Across the Hills," Chadwick.
Violin reverie, "Hejri Kati," Jeno Hubay.

The Nineteenth Century History class meets Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Alex King.

The New Era Reading Circle will meet Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock at 223 Ivy street, by order of the president, Mrs. R. S. Wright. A full attendance is urged, as business of importance is to be transacted.
MRS. CARTER,
Secretary.

GRIMES-JESSOP.

The wedding of Mr. T. Stowe Grimes and Miss Mary M. Jessop was solemnized last Wednesday night at the home of the bride's parents, in Edgewood. The ceremony was performed by Dr. W. B. Stradley, pastor of Trinity church, in an impressive manner. The spacious parlors of the Jessop residence were crowded with guests. Miss Jessop was tastefully gowned in white and carried bride roses. The bride is one of the most popular young ladies of Edgewood, and the groom is a well known business man who has many friends in Atlanta. A delightful supper was served after the wedding and Mr. and Mrs. Grimes left for a trip through the north.

SOCIAL ITEMS.

Mrs. Albert Howell, Sr., has issued invitations for Wednesday evening for an entertainment in honor of Miss Anna Dean Howell, of Waynesville, N. C., who is her guest at No. 92 Ivy street this week.

•••

Miss Josie Strauss, of Columbus, is the guest of Mrs. Adolf Montag, at 295 Rawson street.

•••

Miss Sallie Shackleford is visiting friends and relatives in Alabama.

•••

Mr. Elmo Massingale is in Nashville this week.

•••

Misses Lucia and Mary Hawkins, of Americus, are visiting Mrs. William H. Hawkins.

•••

Miss Louise Todd returns from Macon today.

"I have found your Bronchial Troches most useful for hoarseness and colds." PROF. L. RICCI, Queens College, LONDON, ENG.
BROWN'S Bronchial Troches
OF BOSTON
Sold in boxes only—Avoid imitations.

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GRAND HORSE SHOW
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LIBERAL PRIZES FOR SPEED
All speed tests under American Racing Association Rules. Large and handsome amphitheater. Ample stables, abundant supply of water. Excursion rates on all railroads. For further information address GEO. I. PALMER, Manager, Tampa, Fla.



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MATINEE TODAY; TONIGHT.
Kelcey-Shannon Co
Management Sam'l F. Kingston.
Presenting Clyde Fitch's great play,
THE MOTH AND THE FLAME
The company and production the same in every respect as in New York. A car load of scenery.
Sale now open at Grand box office.

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SOUSA'S SUPERB SUCCESS,
THE BRIDE-ELECT
Book and Music by John Philip Sousa. Direction of Klaw & Erlanger and B. D. Stevens.
100—PEOPLE—100
Augmented Orchestra—Beautiful Scenery. Chorus of Sixty Voices—Gorgeous Production—Original Cast.
Sale now open at Grand box office.
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Monday and Tuesday, January 30th and 31st. Matinee Tuesday.
The Famous and Original
BOSTONIANS
Monday night and Tuesday matinee: "THE SERENADE."
Tuesday night: "ROBIN HOOD."
Sale opens Friday, January 27th.
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DE GIVE'S COLUMBIA THEATRE
ALL THIS WEEK.
Matinees Today, Wednesday and Saturday, 25c.
WILBUR-KIRWIN OPERA CO
MATINEE TODAY,
BLACK HUSSAR.
Tonight and Wednesday Matinee,
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT,
SAID PASHA.
Great specialty features, including Wilbur high art living pictures after the operas. Admission 10, 20 and 30c; reserved seats, 50c. Matinee, 25c; all seats reserved. Sale now open at Miller's.

LYCEUM
Tonight—Elk Night.
All visiting Elks cordially invited. "Come all."
THE LYCEUM STOCK CO.
In a grand production of the great and popular drama,
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Don't forget the big 25-cent Matinee tomorrow. Get seats today.
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AT THE RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.
44½ East Alabama Street.
TONIGHT, 8 O'CLOCK
An Hour of Wholesome Laughter.
ADMISSION, 25 CENTS
A Benefit to This Excellent Work.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Frank A. Chapman, executor of last will of George Chapman, deceased, who, at the time of his death, resided in Morristown, N. J., and whose estate is being administered by me under the laws of said estate, and acting under the authority from the proper tribunal thereof, after this notice has been published once a week for four weeks in The Atlanta Constitution, the newspaper in which the sheriff of Fulton county's advertisements are published, will transfer twenty-five shares of stock held by said estate in the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company, which corporation has its proper office in said county.
This 20th day of December, 1898.
FRANK A. CHAPMAN,
Executor for estate of George Chapman.
jan 10-4t tues

PROFIT-KILLING CLEARANCE SALE
Every Suit and Overcoat in Our Store Sacrificed at Unprecedented Low Prices.
In many instances Suits and Overcoats marked down BELOW COST OF PRODUCTION.
This is to be a clearance, not in name only, but in fact. We want to give the people of this community a money-saving feast, "long to be remembered."
Our counters must be cleared, no matter what our loss, as we will not carry a single garment over to next season.
The most remarkable feature of this sale is that now, right in the coldest period of the winter season, you can avail yourself of our extraordinary offerings.
Don't let this chance slip by, as we will never again be able to present such rare values for so little money.
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The Clarke Hardware Company
Corner Peachtree Street and Edgewood Avenue,
ARE OFFERING FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS
SPECIAL LOW PRICES
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Double-Barrel, Breech-Loading Shotguns
Reduced from $12.00 to $10.00.
Hunting Coats, Pants and Vests (Corduroy and Canvas) at Greatly Reduced Prices.
Have also on hand a very large assortment of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Leggings, plain Canvas and Mackintosh lined, that they are offering at very low prices.

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ESTATE OAK HEATERS.
The coldest part of winter is yet to come. The weather prophets say we will have cold snaps up to the middle of May. We are selling heating stoves at and below cost.
Coal Vases, $1. Coal Hods, 10c. Fire Sets, 50c. Wire Screens to keep the baby out of the fire, 40c.
A full line of House Furnishing Goods at greatly reduced prices.
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Our salesmen are not here merely to sell goods—they are charged with a higher duty: Their pleasure is to please you in every particular, and thus merit your return in time of need. . .
We sell the best Clothing for men and boys for the least money. Our reputation is a guarantee that we believe honesty to be the best policy—and that is the only policy of this house. We keep our stock fully abreast with the times, guarantee satisfaction or your money back if you want it. . . .
GEO. MUSE CLOTHING CO.,
38 Whitehall St.

RECEIVER'S SALE

Of Valuable Sawmill Property, Timber Lands and Railroad.

The undersigned, Joel Hurt, receiver in the case of Marion M. Jackson, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Henry Jackson, deceased, et al., vs. Suwanee Canal Company et al., in Fulton superior court, by virtue of the decree entered in said case on the 11th day of January, 1899, will sell all of the property of said Suwanee Canal Company, both real and personal, and wherever situated, except the manufactured lumber on hand and bills and claims due to the receiver, in a single parcel, without valuation, redemption or appraisement, at public outcry for cash, at noon on the first Tuesday in March, 1899, the same being the seventh day of March, before the courthouse door of Fulton county, Georgia. No bid to be received at said sale unless accompanied by a deposit of Twenty Thousand Dollars in cash, or a certified check for that amount on some solvent bank, or a deposit of Twenty Thousand Dollars face value of the first preference lien bonds of the Suwanee Canal Company, the purchaser at the sale being authorized to pay instead of cash the amount of his bid in first preference lien bonds and coupons, as provided for by said decree, except that if the receiver should not have in hand sufficient money to pay the preferential claims provided for by said decree, then the purchaser shall pay in cash a sum sufficient to make up the amount of said preferential claims. The purchaser at said sale to receive clear title, free of all liens and encumbrances of every nature and description, and free from the claims of all creditors and stockholders in the Suwanee Canal Company. The property so to be sold consists of 258,250 acres of land, more or less, situated, lying and being in the counties of Pierce, Camden, Clinch, Ware and Charlton, in said state, there being 490 acres, more or less, in the ninth district of Pierce county, there being 15 acres, more or less, in Camden county, at Bull Head bluff, with the wharves and two frame houses situated thereon, on or near the Satilla river; there being 12,750 acres, more or less, in the twelfth and thirteenth districts of Clinch county; there being 2,740 acres, more or less, in the eighth and eleventh districts of Ware county, and 88,000 acres of land, more or less, also in Ware county, not divided into land lots and known as swamp property; there being 980 acres, more or less, in Charlton county, with the mill, dwellings and other improvements located thereon, and 24,990 acres, more or less, in the tenth district of said Charlton county, and 127,285 acres, more or less, not divided into land lots and being known as swamp property, also in said Charlton county.

Also any and all other real estate held, owned or claimed by said Suwanee Canal Company, whether included in the lands above described or not, and embracing the right of way owned by said canal company from the edge of the swamp near Camp Cornelia to the St. Mary's river, in Charlton county. Also one circular sawmill complete, with a capacity of thirty thousand feet per day; one Perkin's shingle mill with a capacity of thirty thousand shingles per day; two steamboats; one Osgood dredge, 2½ yard shovel, and one set machinery for Bucyrus dredge, 3-yard shovel; one Lidgerwood skidder; one McArdle and St. Clair pull boat; twenty-two miles of standard gauge railroad, extending from Camp Cornelia to Bull Head bluff, and one locomotive, three box cars and seven flat cars; also general commissary stock, consisting of articles usual in such stores, and of the value of probably four or five hundred dollars; two mules, one wagon, one cart, blacksmith tools, three 60-horse power boilers, and one 20-horse power Loller, and all other personalty, choses in action and rights of whatsoever kind and description, held, claimed or owned by said Suwanee Canal Company, whether included in the above description or not.

Further and detailed information as to any or all of said property can be obtained by inquiry of Joel Hurt, receiver, at Atlanta, Georgia.

This January 12, 1899.
JOEL HURT,
Receiver Suwanee Canal Company.
jan17 24 31 feb7 14 21 28 mar7

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Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4cents stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Phila., Pa.
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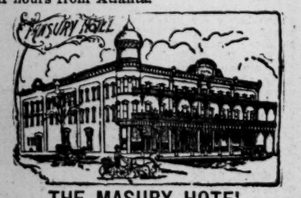
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Tried Friends Best.
For thirty years Tutt's Pills have proven a blessing to the invalid. Are truly the sick man's friend.
A Known Fact
For bilious headache, dyspepsia sour stomach, malaria, constipation and all kindred diseases.
TUTT'S Liver PILLS
AN ABSOLUTE CURE.

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500 Silver-Backed Toilet Combs
50c Each.
250 PAIRS SIDE COMBS
50c Pair.
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Thomasville, the ideal winter resort, is only 11 hours from Atlanta.



THE MASURY HOTEL
one of the best furnished hotels in the south, is now open. A liberal management and reasonable rates. The only high-class hotel in city open all the year.
WARREN M. WILLIAMS, Manager.
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MRS. A. B. WALKER, Manager.
For a meal, a day or a permanent abode.
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NICKEL SLOT MACHINES.
Write for inside prices. They earn money for you while you sleep.

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A SPEEDY CURE
for Lost Manhood, Weakness, Nervous Debility, Impaired Memory, Blotches of Errors of Youth, Blood Poison, Diseases of Kidneys and other organs. Advice and valuable medical book, sealed free. Address Dr. GRINDLE, 171 West 125th St., New York City

HAYDEN LITIGATION WILL CONTINUE

Death of Mr. Ruben C. Hayden Will Not Change Status of Suits.

PROPERTY TO GO TO HEIRS

Party Plaintiff Will Be the Deceased's Executor or Administrator.

MANY SUITS HAVE ALREADY BEEN FILED

Litigation Will Be a Long and Interesting One—Many Thousand Dollars Involved.

The death of Mr. Ruben C. Hayden will not effect the status of the litigation over one-eighteenth interest in land lot 84, to which he was a party plaintiff. An order of court will be asked making Mr. Hayden's executor, in case he left a will, or his administrator, if one has to be appointed, the plaintiff to the suits for the one-eighteenth interest in the property and the litigation will continue.

The judgments which are obtained and the amounts received for quit claim deeds to the property involved will go to his estate and be eventually turned over to his heirs by the executor or administrator.

There have been about 350 suits filed. The supreme court has held that the title to one-eighteenth interest in the property involved belonged to Mr. Hayden, and it is for this amount that the suit is filed. The heirs of Mr. Hayden are his brothers, sisters and his mother. His will has not been filed, and it is not known who will be his executor or administrator.

The attorneys in the present litigation, Messrs. Dorsey, Brewster & Howell and Frank Callaway, will ask the court, as soon as the name of the executor or administrator is known, to substitute him as party plaintiff instead of Mr. Hayden, deceased. The cases will then be taken up in their regular order and disposed of by the court. Where judgments are rendered in favor of the plaintiff the executor or administrator will take charge and turn the property over to the heirs.

The present litigation was begun about the middle of last December. It is estimated that the value of Mr. Hayden's claims run high into the thousands. The property involved lies in the northeastern part of the city and on both sides of the railroad. Luckie street runs about through the middle of it. It extends down Peachtree street to Simpson, and suits have been filed against owners of valuable property.

The petition of the plaintiff not only asks for the one-eighteenth interest, but also for the mesne profits, which will amount to a large sum. Some of the defendants have not been found by the sheriff and his deputies, and service in all the cases has not been made complete.

When the death of Mr. Hayden was announced it was thought that the litigation would be ended, but the attorneys said yesterday that it would be carried on as before in the interests of Mr. Hayden's heirs and in the name of the executor or administrator.

Honey Bees from the Philippines.

The department of agriculture will introduce into the United States the great honey bees found in the Philippines. These bees are twice as large as those of this country and produce five or six times as much honey. They have extra long tongues and can reach the nectar in many flowers that our own variety cannot. While this move will be of material benefit, it will not be any more so than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which reaches and cures many ailments that other remedies fall short of. Among them may be mentioned dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, constipation, malaria, wasting diseases and affections of the kidneys and blood. We especially recommend the Bitters to men and women whose nervous systems are shattered.

KELLAM & MOORE,
Have moved their optical establishment to the Prudential building, 42 North Broad street.

PULLMAN TOURIST SLEEPING CAR—KANSAS CITY TO PORTLAND VIA THE UNION PACIFIC.
Will leave Kansas City every Thursday at 6:40 p. m., and run through to Portland without change in only seventy-one hours. The quickest time made between these points.
Through Pullman Tourist sleepers same day and train for San Francisco and Los Angeles. For full particulars address J. F. Aglar, general agent, St. Louis.

The New Dixie Cook Book Revised and Enlarged Edition.
Carefully compiled from the treasured family collections of many generations of noted housekeepers. Largely supplemented by tested recipes of the more modern southern dishes, contributed by well-known ladies of the south.
"The best is none too good." $2.75 postpaid. For sale by John M. Miller Company, 39 Marietta st., Atlanta, Ga.

KELLAM & MOORE,
Opticians, have moved their store to the Prudential building, 42 North Broad street.

A Christmas Gift
For Housekeepers—Dixie Cook Book, containing over 1,250 pages of tested recipes and hints on good housekeeping; $2.75 postpaid. John M. Miller Company, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

It Is Tranquillizing.
Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy is a tranquillizing after dinner drink. If you ever eat, a dose will relieve you within five minutes.

Pictures in Little.
Miniature oil portraits, 4x4, $40. Miniature oil portraits, 8x10, $50. Misses Jeter & Tupper, Lowndes building, 104 North Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, manager. Wall paper, tinting and painting, window shades and room molding. Handsome line new paper. 40 Marietta street. 'Phone 77.

Blacksmith Coal.
The St. Clair blacksmith coal is guaranteed the best shop coal on the market. Price reasonable. Mined and shipped by the Ragland Coal Co., Ragland, Ala.

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY.
17 E. Alabama St., 'Phone 230.
We are still in the lead with a full line of pocket books, card cases, trunks, valises and satchels. Trunk repairing done on short notice.

To St. Louis.

Breakfast in Atlanta today and via the Western and Atlantic and "Dixie Flyer" you breakfast in St. Louis tomorrow. Through sleeping car service.

NEWS AND GOSSIP OF THE STATE HOUSE

From the musty bounty land certificates in the archives of the secretary of state, the names of the Georgia officers who volunteered in the war of the revolution are for the first time brought to light. The fame of the simple English gentlemen who fought in the uniform of officers when Georgia was the remotest colony, many of whom have descendants in the state today, has lain hidden beneath the covers of ponderous books for at least a century, and their descendants have lived on, many of them unconscious of the just fame of their ancestors.

These ponderous books, out of whose pages the record of forgotten fame has once again come to light, are the kind that test even the nerve of the connoisseur to investigate, and this will go far toward explaining why the ancestors of fighting Georgians have not been informed of that fact before.

The only person whose interest in the subject was such as to lead him to find in the bounty land certificates and compile therefrom the names of the Georgia officers who fought with Washington, is Governor Allen D. Candler, who while secretary of state became thoroughly familiar with the dusty, ponderous books.

The names of the Georgia officers, or as many of them as are extant, which follow, are interesting to look at, not only for the antiquarian, the searcher for ancestry or the Daughter of the Revolution, but for any one who enjoys the study of names. The long array of pure English names, the like of which could only be collected with difficulty in a community at present, is interesting to say the least.

An occasional German name can be seen, and rarer still the name of some Huguenot, who doubtless wandered down from Maryland, where so many of his people came, upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes. One of the most striking features of the list is the total absence, except in one instance, of the name of Smith.

Bounty for Volunteers.

Of the two classes of Georgia soldiers in the war of the revolution the record of the continentials, or regulars, is well preserved by the federal government. The other class comprised the state soldiers armed and equipped by the state, and of whom the barest record in an indirect way is preserved. The list is incomplete as it is, perhaps woefully incomplete, but it is natural to suppose that there were not many more officers, for the reason that it is pretty well known that there were not over 2,500 men in the revolutionary state militia.

It is also interesting to note that the troops furnished by the state, except a few that volunteered in Georgia coming from South Carolina and Tennessee, all came from one of the following seven counties: Chatham, Effingham, Glynn, Richmond, Wilkes and Liberty. All, except the last, named after an Englishman, either commoner or lord.

To induce Georgians to enter the state ranks, the legislature offered a bounty in land. Colonels were to get 1,000 acres; lieutenant colonels, 800; majors, 640; captains, 500; lieutenants, 350, and privates, 250. This bounty in land was offered by the state in 1780, two years before the close of the war, and it was stipulated that the land should be exempt from taxation for the length of ten years. Should the owner waive the tax exemption, his land was to be increased 15 per cent.

Let it not be said, by the way, that these illustrious men had to be paid to fight. These people had to work to live, and, as for that, the land on the hands of the state was of such extent and variety that no one pretended, so it is recorded, to keep account of it, and the state must have been pleased when the simple English gentlemen took it for bounty.

Governor Candler Talks History.

From his long service as secretary of state and his natural love for such things, Governor Candler is thoroughly up on the record of the earlier Georgian. In speaking of the continental and the state soldier, the governor says:

"The continentals were organized, armed, equipped and paid by congress; that is, by the general government, and were 'regular soldiers.' There were but four small regiments of the continentals, constituting a brigade, commanded first by General McIntosh and afterwards by General Elbert. The United States government has preserved a fairly good record of these troops, and their names, officers and men, have been preserved in the rolls, and often published.

"But of the other class, the state troops, organized, equipped and maintained by the state, notwithstanding they, after the fall of Savannah in 1778, for nearly four years performed arduous, heroic and incessant service to the state and the general government, no muster rolls made by the state, or by their officers, are in existence, and no lists of these heroic men have ever been published. The only recorded evidence of their service now in existence is to be found among the old revolutionary bounty land papers, preserved in the archives rooms in the capitol. These records are by no means complete.

"Since the close of the revolutionary war Georgia's capital has been four times removed, and once ravaged by a hostile army, and in this way have been lost many of these records so valuable, and with them were even the names of many of the Georgia heroes who fought the battles of the war of the revolution. But some of them have been saved, and from them has been compiled, with much labor and research, a list of the names and rank of those whose names have not been lost."

The following is a roll of the officers of the Georgia troops who fought in the revolution and to whom the state gave a bounty for their services. The list, while incomplete, contains all the names extant and has been prepared with care by Governor Candler:

COLONELS—John Baker, William Candler; Elijah Clark, James Cruse, Jenkins Davis, John Dooly, Asa Emanuel, Benjamin Few, Cabel Howell, Philip Howell, Samuel Jack, Isaac Jackson, John Landeford, Greenberry Lee, — Parker, James Screven, — Wyche, R. Wiley, George Walton.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS—Jeremiah Bugg, John Elliott, William Few, James Jackson, Stephen Johnson, Zachariah Lamar, John Pannel, David Robeson, — Roberts, John Stuart, Andrew Elton Wells, Micajah Williamson.

MAJORS—Daniel Bonnell, William Baker, — Boykin, Absalom Bedell, Patrick Carr, Henry Candler, — Cutts, John Cunningham, David Dickson, John Eustice, John Habersham, Isaac Jackson, James Jackson, John Lindsay, Joseph Lane, Philip Lowe, Abraham Ravot, John Shields, Samuel Stirk, Burwell Smith, Robert Spurlock, Richard Wylly, Daniel Walicon, Joseph Woodruff, Patrick Walsh, Edward Welsh, Samuel West, — Wilder, Micajah Williamson.

CAPTAINS—William Ayres, Abram Ayres, Abner Ayres, Samuel Alexander, Absalom Austin, Joseph Atkinson, William Barnett, John Barnett, Sherwood Bugg, Littlebery Bostwick, Willoughby Barton, — Bonner, Nathan Brownson, John Burks, Jeremiah Beal, David Baldwin, John Burris, Samuel Beckom, Celerin Brosavdi, James Braddock, Francis Brown, John Bacon, Gideon Booker, John Conyers, Nicholas Cavannah, Henry Cuyler, Jacob Crumberger, Joseph Cartledge, John Cunningham, John Clark, Rains Cook, Michael Dickson, Joseph Duncan, Henry Dukes, William Davis, John Duhart, Moses Davis, Jenkins Davis, James Donnelly, George Dooly, Joseph Day, William Darcy, Peter DeVeaux, A. D. C.; — Dixon, John Dollar, James Darniey, Edward Davis, Thomas Espy, George Eubank, Richard Earley, Daniel Gunneis, — Green, Joseph Giles, Thomas Glasscock, William Graham, Thomas Gideon, David Harris, George Handly, Daniel Howell, Samuel Harper, Isaac Hicks, Blassingame Harvey, Charles Harvey, Robert Henderson, Francis Hencock, Richard Heard, Archie Hatchett, John Hardy, — Harding, Shad Inman, Jordan Inman, Alex Irwin, Andrew Johnson, John Johnston, Richard Johnson, Jonathan Jones, Michael Jones, William Kemp, Hugh Lawson, James Lambert, John Lucas, — Lethan, Joseph Oswald, Ezekiel Offutt, Nathaniel Pearre, John Roberts, Peter Roquemore, William Scott, J. Stirk, Isaac Skinner, David Stewart, Fred Stallings, John Sharp, William Stephens, Samuel Stirk, John Shackleford, Fred Tennell, David Turner, Daniel Tettler, William Wilker, John Wilson, James White, Samuel West, George Walton, John Warring, Moses Way, Ambrose Wright, — Walker, Joseph Wood, Hezekiah Wade, Shad Wright, — Wheeler.

LIEUTENANTS—James Anderson, Daniel Ayres, Hugh Alexander, John Anderson, Henry Allison, George Barber, William Bailey, Samuel Beckham, William Black, John Briant, William Brady, Moredcal Baldwin, Anthony Bonnell, John Bonnell, Jonathan Bacon, Thomas Bacon, Edward Ball, Daniel Bergsterner, William Brock, Benjamin Bruner, Drury Campbell, Henry Carr, William Cureton, Benjamin Chisholm, Zebulon Cox, Cornelius Collins, Joel Doss, William Dukes, James Duncan, Matthew Duncan, Daniel Donnelly, Thomas Doule, Martin Dasher, Josiah Dobbs, Thomas Davenport, Hull Dooly, John Dollar, William Evans, William Folsom, Pat Fitzpatrick, John Frazier, Charles Golightly, William Godby, Elijah Goolsby, Peter Golding, James Gollache, John Gauper, Richard Grogan, Thomas Glasscock, Nathan Hughes, Chris Hillon, Robert Howe, Chris Hillery, Jerrett Handley, Robert Harper, Jonathan James, Batt Jones, Robert Jarrett, William Johnston, Abraham Jones, Frederick Leopham, William Lambeth, William Livingston, Thomas Lewis, Jr., John Lyons, Ben Loyd, William Lamb, John McCarthy, Fred Odum, Axum O'Neal, Nath Pearre, Joseph Reeves, James Roberts, James Red, Peter Roquemore, Thomas Payne, Evan Ragland, William Ryalls, Randolph Smith, James Stedman, Fred Schick, Shad Stanley, Matthew Stewart, Fred Schuemple, Joseph Shoemack, James Stewart, Charles Stewart, James Stallings, Francis Tennill, Hugh Underwood, J. P. Wagon, Thomas Wooten, — Wooten, John Wilson, George Walton, Jr., Stephen Westbrook, Amos Whitehead, Daniel Warren, Charles Williams, Jesse Warmack, James Wood.

CHAPLAINS—Josiah Lewis, Sanders Walker, Lovelase Savage, Alexander Scott.

COMMODORE—Oliver Bowen.

SURGEONS—Nathan Brownson, Jacob Blount, Samuel Criswell, — Davenport, James Houston, John Haggett, William Reed, James B. Sharp, Thomas Shaw, Jr., James D. Sharp, H. Wells.

State Geologist Yeates, while the investigation of his department is going forward, is hard at work with his assistants preparing reports that will be of great value to the people of south Georgia. The report of the geological department of the subject of artesian wells and their system in Georgia is completed and is now in the hands of the printer. An exhaustive report on some of the clays of south Georgia to which the geologist has given careful attention has also just been completed and is now in the press. Both reports will be out in the course of a few weeks and will add another argument why the department of geology should stay.

The report on the artesian well system will be found of the greatest value not only to the people of the southern part of the state, where the wells most abound, but will be the means of attracting investments in that section.

The subject of clays found in south Georgia is an interesting one when treated in the manner in which it is found in the report of the state geological survey. This report shows the wealth of the southern part of the state and is a particularly exhaustive one as far as it goes.

The two reports are gradually coming into the office of the geologist by degrees, and much of the time of Professor Yeates and his assistants is required to read and correct the proofs.

The first charter issued by the secretary of state to a canal navigation company was granted a few days ago to the Brunswick and Hawkinsville Navigation Company, whose application for the state has been before Secretary Cook for some time.

The work of the investigating commission appointed to look into the records of the state geological department will go forward during the remaining days of this week, and although a large number of witnesses are still to be heard, it is contemplated that the investigation will come to a close by the middle of next week. The meeting today will be one of importance, as a number of witnesses are to be examined on subjects relating to the conduct of the geological department.

State Geologist Yeates attends the meetings of the committee, but is not permitted to say what occurs in the committee room or express an opinion on the matter. His friends, however, are of the opinion that the department of which he is in charge will continue one of the departments of the state.

All the members of the committee are in the city with the exception of Senator Perkins, who is expected to reach Atlanta from the west about the middle of this week.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

DEATH OF MRS. MARY JOHNSON.

Expired Early Yesterday Morning at Her Late Residence.

Mrs. Mary Johnson, aged forty-five years, died yesterday morning shortly before 1 o'clock at her late residence, 11 Earl street. Her death resulted from pneumonia, with which she had been suffering for some time.

Mr. Johnson, husband of the deceased, is at present in Cuba, where he is engaged in business enterprises. Funeral services will be conducted this morning at 11 o'clock at the late residence on Earl street and the interment will occur in Hollywood cemetery.

DEATH OF MRS. CARMICHAEL.

Died Yesterday Morning at Residence of Her Daughter.

Mrs. Julia Carmichael, a lady well known throughout Fulton county, having resided here all her life, died yesterday morning after a lingering illness at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Frank Daniel, on Marietta road.

Death resulted from a complication of diseases with which the deceased had been suffering for some time. She had reached the age of sixty-three years. She is survived by four daughters and three sons—Mrs. Frank Daniel, Mrs. Emma Nelms, Mrs. Ruth Eaton, Mrs. Gus Wofford, Millard Carmichael, Jones Carmichael and Frank Carmichael.

Funeral services and the interment will occur at Smyrna this morning, the body leaving Atlanta on the 8:15 train.

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No money in advance. Weak, stunted, shrunken and feeble portions of the body quickly enlarged and strengthened. Medicines and instrument sent on trial. Medical indorsements. Particulars sent in plain sealed letter. Correspondence confidential.
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lamps and chains in Pearline and hot water. Lamps will give more light; chains run easier. Dirt's to blame when they bother you—and Pearline is death on dirt.
A little box or bottle of Pearline ought to be in every tool-bag. Takes little or no room; is the best thing in the world for mud or grease stains. 879
Millions NOW USE Pearline
Beware of imitations

The Size of Your Dollar Is Doubled

If brought here and laid out in MEN'S SHOES. Never were they sold as low as we are now offering them. We honestly believe this. If you are familiar with the makes we name below, and the regular prices they bring, you will see that this is so, too. But as we have said before—don't forget to bring the money along, as we don't charge them at these prices. . . . . .

HANAN'S Hand-sewed Welt Shoes, in French Patent Leather, former price $6.00, now.....$2.98
HANAN'S Hand-sewed French Calf Shoes, several toe styles, former price $6.00, now.....$2.98
HANAN'S Hand-sewed Enameled Calf Shoes, some with single and some with double soles, former price $6.00, now.....$2.98
STACY, ADAMS & CO.'S Hand-sewed French Calf Shoes, selling regularly at $5.00 and $6.00, now.....$2.98
Men's Winter Tan Shoes, double soles, the latest styles and toe shapes in the house, selling all along at $3.50 and $5.00, now.....$2.98

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ORDER YOUR FINE
BOURBON, RYE AND CORN WHISKIES
Cognac Brandies, Gins, Rums, Peach and Apple Brandies, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Port and Sherry Wines, Champagne, Clarets, Bottled Beers, Ale and Porter, Club Soda and Ginger Ale (Cantrel & Cochran's), and Apollinaris Water from
POTTS-THOMPSON LIQUOR COMP'Y
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NEW PULLMAN LINE TO
TAMPA, FLORIDA,
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Georgia Southern & Florida Railway.
In Connection with the Central of Georgia Railway and Plant System.
JANUARY 1, 1899.

7:50 pm	Lv	Atlanta	via	C. of Ga.,	Ar	7:35 am
11:25 pm	Lv	Macon	via	G. S. & F.	Ar	4:15 am
8:10 am	Lv	Jasper	via	Plant Sys	Ar	10:20 pm
11:50 am	Ar	Tampa	via	Plant Sys	Lv	3:30 pm
12:50 pm	Ar	P't Tampa	via	Plant Sys	Lv	2:55 pm
9:30 pm	Lv	[1] " "	via	Plant S S [8]	Ar	2:30 pm
3:00 pm	Ar	[2] Key West	via	Plant S S [7]	Lv	10:00 pm
6:00 pm	Lv	[3] Key West	via	Plant S S [6]	Ar	7:30 pm
6:00 am	Ar	[4] Havana	via	Plant S S [5]	Lv	12:30 pm

1. Monday, Thursday and Saturday.
2. Tuesday, Friday and Sunday.
3. Tuesday, Friday and Sunday.
4. Wednesday, Saturday and Monday.
5. Wednesday, Saturday and Monday.
6. Wednesday, Saturday and Monday.
7. Wednesday, Saturday and Monday
8. Thursday, Sunday and Tuesday.

Making direct connection at junctions for all Florida West Coast points, and at Port Tampa with Plant S. S. Line for Key West and Havana, Cuba. Lands you at the door of the Tampa Bay Hotel. Full information from, L. H. HILL, City Ticket Agent, C. of G. Ry., 16 Wall St., Atlanta, Ga. D. G. HALL, General Agent, G. S. & F. Ry., 8 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. A. HOWELL, Union Ticket Agent, Depot, Atlanta.

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Coal Scuttles Free.
Stove Wood, Anthracite, Coke, Steam Coal always on track in car load lots.
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Cut Flowers and Floral designs shipped to any point.
Flowers of our own Growth Fresh every day.
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Equitable Loan and Security Company Stock,
Send your age, number of shares, amounts paid and date of shares
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Real Estate, Loan, Renting and Insurance Agents.
$2,150—Splendid 6-room cottage, near in; must go at once.
$3,000—Elegant West Peachtree lot, 50x200; the cheapest on street; must go.
Piedmont Ave.—Beautiful corner lot, east front; at a bargain.
$1,300—Renting investment, near in, corner lot; 2 4-room houses, renting for $19.
$3,000—Nice Hood street house and lot; cheap.
$500—For beautiful West End lot, 50x200, if taken in next few days.
$1,700—300 feet front on 2 paved streets, well located; very cheap.
$3,000—60 acres land near Georgia railroad, east of Decatur; 800 apple trees; improved.
Money to loan on city property; 5 to 7 per cent.
Office, 12 E. Alabama St. Tel., 363

G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate and Renting Agent
14 Wall Street, Kimball House

My "ad" of Saturday brought over fifty inquiries, therefore, I am constrained to believe trade is improving, so I'll try another "snap."

A lot 300x170 feet, on a good street, only 3 blocks from Winship's foundry; has four houses, now bringing $15 per month rent, and has ample room for six more houses; property is well worth $3,000, but the owner

Must Realize

at once, and will sell for $1,800 cash. Come look at it and you will buy.
G. W. ADAIR.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

HAYDEN—The friends of Mr. Ruben C. Hayden, Mrs. J. A. Hayden, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Thrasher, Mrs. E. H. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Hightower, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Whitner, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Williams, Mr. Julius A. Hayden and Mr. F. P. Phillips are invited to attend the funeral services of Mr. Ruben C. Hayden, which will be conducted at his late residence, No. 167 West Peachtree street at 3 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, January 24, 1899. Interment at Oakland cemetery. The following gentlemen are requested to act as pallbearers and will please meet at 167 West Peachtree street at 2:30 p. m. Tuesday, January 24, 1899: Mr. A. J. Orme, Mr. M. M. Jackson, Mr. E. C. McCune, Mr. R. F. Shedden, Mr. Charles Matthew, Jr., Mr. Frank M. Inman, Mr. William P. Hill and Mr. Ulric S. Atkinson.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, January 23.—Weather conditions and general forecast:

A trough of low pressure exists from the middle gulf to Lake Superior. Rain has fallen in this trough in the South Atlantic states and on the extreme North Pacific coast. An area of high pressure covers the whole country from the Mississippi to the Pacific, except a depression in the lower Mississippi valley.

The temperature has fallen decidedly from the middle and lower Mississippi valley to the middle and lower Rocky mountain region and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere, including the Pacific coast.

Rain may be expected in the Atlantic and east gulf states; clearing in the lake regions, Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and generally fair weather will prevail elsewhere.

It will grow colder in the lake regions, the Ohio and lower Mississippi valleys and Tuesday night in the Atlantic states.

Fresh to brisk easterly winds will prevail on the north Atlantic coast and light east to southeast winds on the middle and south Atlantic coast.

Storm signals are displayed on the gulf coast, from Brownsville to Pensacola.

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY.

Tennessee—Fair, preceded by rain in eastern portion; much colder; southerly winds shifting to northwesterly.

Georgia—Rain; fresh southerly winds.

Alabama—Rain, followed by fair; brisk southeasterly winds, becoming northwesterly; colder Tuesday afternoon or night.

Mississippi—Clearing; much colder; northwesterly gales.

Louisiana—Fair; much colder; northwesterly gales.

Upon a fair trial Hood's Sarsaparilla fulfills all claims made for it. It is the best medicine money can buy, hence its success in alleviating all pain and curing diseases after other remedies have failed.

KELLAM & MOORE,
Opticians, are now nicely located in the Prudential building, 42 North Broad street.

HOTEL BONAIR, 384 PEACHTREE STREET
Atlanta. Cuisine and service excellent. Conveniently located in fashionable section of city. Homelike, neat, new and modern. Delightful for all, especially for ladies and strangers. Rates reasonable.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, Ordinary's Office, January 20, 1899.—W. P. Magruder has applied for exemption of personalty, and I will pass upon the same at 11 o'clock a. m. on the 11th day of February, 1899, at my office. W. H. HULSEY,
jan 21 23 sat mon Ordinary.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 28 Peachtree street.
FOR RENT—Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, vault and bank fixtures; No. 4 Peachtree street, near railroad; No. 124 Peachtree street, large corner store, cheap rent; No. 80 Whitehall street, store and basement; No. 161 Marietta street, large store, opposite big stables; No. 163 Marietta street, very cheap; No. 51 Magnolia street, coal and wood yard, railroad front; No. 281 Fulton street, store and dwelling. Anxious to rent.
BEAUTIFUL offices in the Fitten building, one of the most prominent locations in the city; heat, light and elevator service; cheapest rent in Atlanta.
LARGE HALLS, offices, rooms in the Healey building, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets; rent secondary consideration.
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED and conveniently arranged 9-room house on Moreland avenue, in Edgewood; stables and outbuildings; waterworks and furnace in house; large corner lot; car line in front of door; rent very reasonable to right party.
NO. 187 EAST Simpson street, nice 7-room cottage, $18; No. 11 Hilliard street, 3-room house, large lot, $10.
LOCAL MONEY to loan on Atlanta real estate; rates reasonable; no delay.
ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON, 28 Peachtree st.

A. J. WEST & CO., Real Estate Agents.
Over twenty years' successful experience in real estate All classes of property for sale. Good margins for profit.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

HENRY L. WILSON, AUCTIONEER.
GEORGIA, SPALDING COUNTY—By virtue of an order of the court of ordinary of the above county granted at the November term, 1898, will be sold at public outcry on the first Tuesday in February, 1899, at the courthouse door in Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, between the usual hours of sale, the following property: One undivided half-interest in that property in the city of Atlanta, part of land lot 47 in the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point on the southwest corner of land formerly owned by W. T. Spalding and W. B. Sheldon as conveyed to them in deed of April 18, 1891, 150 feet south of North avenue, thence south along an unnamed street 114 feet, thence east 200 feet, more or less, thence north to Spalding's and Sheldon's land 114 feet, thence west along the line of Spalding's and Sheldon's land 200 feet, more or less, to beginning point. Also all that tract of land described as follows: Part of land lot No. 79 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at the southeast corner of Venable street and Orchard avenue and running thence east along the south side of Orchard avenue 501 feet to Fowler street, thence south along the west side of Fowler street 110 feet, thence west parallel with Orchard avenue 501 feet to Venable street, thence north along the east side of Venable street 110 feet to the starting point, being lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the Harris property, as per plat of Frierson & Leake, January 24, 1882. Also part of land lot No. 55, 14th district of Fulton county, state of Georgia, more fully described as follows: Commencing at a point on the east side of Violet avenue 200 feet north of the intersection of said avenue and Haygood street, thence east 120 feet to a ten-foot alley, thence north along the west side of said alley 50 feet, thence west 120 feet to Violet avenue, thence south along east side of Violet avenue 50 feet to starting point, being lot 106 of plat of S. W. Goode & Co., April 19, 1889. Also lot being part of land lot 110 of 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, state of Georgia, situated as follows: Beginning at a point on the west side of Doray street 80 feet north of the northwest corner of West Hunter and Doray streets, thence north along Doray street 40 feet, thence back west of equal width 80 feet to Leach street, being part of lots 40 and 41 of the Leach property as per plat of Harry Krouse April 15, 1886. Also that tract of land being in land lot 55 of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at a point on the east side of Violet avenue 350 feet north of Haygood street, thence north along the east side of Violet avenue 50 feet, thence east 120 feet to a ten-foot alley, thence south along said alley 50 feet, thence west 120 feet to Violet avenue, the starting point; being 111 of the S. W. Goode & Co. plat of A. P. Wright property, April 19, 1889. Also one large iron safe, which can be inspected at the office of A. P. Herrington, 41 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., and two gold watches, which can be examined at the time of the sale. Terms cash. MARIE FORD,
Administratrix of Estate of P. S. B. Ford.
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